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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. III NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1916 No. 10

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A VOICE FOR TARIFF PROTECTION

There is no good reason to doubt that the large manufacturing States of the East, in voicing their approval at the polls of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, committed themselves strongly in favor of the policy of tariff protection, which the unsuccessful opponent of President Wilson made a conspicuous factor of his campaign, particularly in the closing fortnight.

Chemical manufacturers of the United States, almost without exception, so far as this journal has learned, believe that the successful upbuilding of our coal-tar chemical industry depends upon a thorough-going tariff protection and not a makeshift such as was offered by the Democratic Congress in the recently enacted general revenue bill.

These industries will naturally be more or less at sea under a continuance of a "tariff for revenue only" policy, and unless President Wilson can persuade the leaders of his party that the dyestuff and chemical schedules in the revenue bill should be altered to give a full degree of protection to medicinal chemicals and indigo, the development of the United States in coal-tar chemical manufacture may receive a serious blow. It is hardly probable that the manufacture of synthetic indigo will be undertaken here under existing conditions.

President Wilson is expected to appoint soon the members of the new Tariff Commission, and the chemical schedules should receive prompt attention in order that Congress may learn the facts and be governed accordingly. The appointment of a Tariff Commission implies that its findings will receive respectful attention from Congress and be acted upon.

REPRESENTATIVE HILL TO HEAD WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Representative Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, who fathered the first dye and chemical tariff bill introduced in the House of Representatives at its last session, will probably be chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House under the Republican reorganization, information at this time giving control of the next House to the Republicans. Congressman Hill is friendly to the chemical interests and may be expected to do something to remedy the deficiencies of the existing tariff on coal-tar chemicals and dyes. A Democratic Senate was not opposed to a surtax on coal-tar medicinals, indigo dye, etc., but a Democratic House insisted on the removal of this sur-tax. Possibly in the next Congress a compromise may be effected between the Republican House and the Democratic Senate whereby the tariff law will be amended along the lines which are considered proper by competent chemical authorities.

JAPAN'S CHEMICAL PROGRESS

The announcement in this issue that Dr. Jokichi Takamine and Dr. Alcan Hirsch have been employed by the Japanese Government to go to that country and assist it

in the development of its infant chemical and dye industries contains a note of warning to chemical and dye manufacturers of the United States. Japan fears the competition of our manufacturers after the war in about the same proportion that American manufacturers fear the return of German competition. If Japan successfully establishes a chemical and dye industry—and there seems no doubt of its ability to do this, judging by what has already been accomplished—American manufacturers will probably meet both German and Japanese competition not only on our own soil, but in the markets of the Far East. The late Premier of Japan, Count Okuma, recently said to his countrymen:

As the output of American factories increases, the search for a market will become more vigorous. The home demand, no matter how great, must reach its limits and markets must be found abroad. American goods are liable to be dumped in the Orient. There is danger for Japan in that. Then the Americans, finding it unprofitable to manufacture goods at home for export to the Orient, will reach into the East with their capital and establish factories in which they will use cheap Oriental labor and compete with us on our own grounds. Just as the European nations are trying to prevent Germany from dumping goods after the war, so some day we must come together to see that the United States does not do what Germany is planning to do now.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1916

The foreign commerce of the United States in the calendar year 1916 will approximate $8,000,000,000, or one-fifth of the entire international trade of the world. It will be 50 per cent greater than that in 1915 and double that of 1914. A compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York shows that the total foreign trade of the year which ends with next month seems likely to approximate $8,000,000,000 against $5,326,000,000 in 1915 and $3,903,000,000 in 1914. The excess of exports over imports in 1916 will approximate $3,000,000,000 against $1,768,884,000 in 1915, $324,348,000 in 1914 and $691,422,000 in 1913.

Complete figures for the commerce of the entire country in the nine months ending with September are at hand, and also those of the port of New York, an index of the trade of the entire country, for the month of October. The figures for the nine months ending with September, 1916, show a total commerce of $5,780,000,000 against $3,833,000,000 in the same months of 1915 and $2,877,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914.

The October figures of the port of New York indicate that the total trade of October will equal and probably exceed that of September, and should the two remaining months of November and December show totals similar to those of the past two months for which complete records are available, the total trade for the year would aggregate nearly or perhaps quite $8,000,000,000, while the excess of exports over imports seems likely to be fully $3,000,000,000 against $2,135,776,000 in the fiscal year 1916 and $1,769,000,000 in the calendar year 1915. Both imports and exports will make a new record in the calendar year 1916. Present indications, based upon nine months' figures for the entire country, and an additional month for the port of New York, are that the imports for the full calendar year will aggregate approximately $2,500,000,000 against $2,198,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916 and $1,779,000,000 in the calendar year 1915. Exports seem likely to approximate $5,500,000,000 against $4,334,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916 and $3,548,000,000 in the calendar year 1915.

BRITISH EMBARGO ON LAC SULPHUR; NONE MADE IN UNITED STATES

The British Government has placed an embargo on the exportation of lac or precipitated sulphur, presumably for the purpose of conserving all supplies of sulphur for the making of munitions. Very little, if any, lac sulphur is manufactured in this country. The demand here is not large and chemical distributing houses have found it cheaper to import it from England than to manufacture it here. It is said that the English manufacturers have perfected commercial processes which enable them to produce lac sulphur at comparatively low costs. The Bergenport Sulphur Works, 100 William street, New York, is experimenting in its manufacture, but as yet has not gotten farther than the laboratory. The Union Sulphur Company, 17 Battery place, New York, advises DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS that so far as it knows there are no manufacturers of lac sulphur in this country at present. Our imports of lac sulphur in the year ending June 30, 1915, were 208,568 pounds, valued at $13,187. In the few years previous imports varied from about 130,000 pounds, in 1911, to 715,876 pounds in 1913, although the latter figure is very large in comparison with other years.

WM. R. WARNER & CO. BUY MORE PROPERTY

William R. Warner & Company of Philadelphia, manufacturing pharmacists, who recently purchased the buildings on West 19th street near Sixth avenue, New York, formerly occupied by B. Altman & Company's department store, have made an additional purchase, having acquired the vacant plot at 126 to 136 West 19th street, which adjoins the Altman property. This vacant plot is now being used temporarily in subway construction work. The land was owned by Greenhut & Company, department store proprietors. With this purchase Warner & Company will have a total frontage of 325 feet on 18th street and 332.6 feet on 19th street. They will erect a small building on the newly acquired property for rental, but the purchase is said to be the forerunner of important improvements which will be made within a few years, it being expected that the growth of the business will soon demand larger quarters than the Altman property affords.

LIGGETT CHAIN INVADES THE SOUTH

The L. K. Liggett Company has entered the Southern field with the acquisition of the drug store in Atlanta, Ga., for many years conducted by W. S. Elkin, Jr., who is well known in drug circles throughout the country, having served as president of the National Retail Druggists Association. He is a member of the State Board of Pharmacy of Georgia. Mr. Elkin announced that he would retire from the retail drug business.

The Liggett interests will also open another store in Philadelphia, having leased the first floor and basement of the building at 206-8 Market street. The lease is for ten years and occupancy dates from February 1, 1917.

GILMORE DRUG COMPANY TO BUILD

PITTSBURG, PA., November 14—The Gilmore Drug Company is reported to have purchased the Homeopathic hospital building and site, and will erect thereon a drug warehouse and offices costing about $500,000. This move is made necessary by the widening of the street on which the Gilmore Drug Company's building is at present located. The Gilmore Drug Company is reported to have paid $200,000 for the property.

MAY USE BREWERIES FOR MOTOR FUEL

DETROIT, MICH., November 14—Now that Michigan has voted for state-wide prohibition, it is said here that Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, may take over some of the Detroit breweries and utilize their apparatus for the manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes, particularly as a motor fuel.

SWITZERLAND HAS BUILT UP SUCCESSFUL DYE INDUSTRY DURING EUROPEAN WAR

Aided by Raw Materials from Abroad, Swiss Chemists Have Shown a Fertility of Invention Equalling Germany's Scientists

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14—How Switzerland's chemists have responded to the opportunity offered with the closing of other sources of chemical supplies upon the outbreak of the European war, not only with regard to the American market, but to those of the world, is told by Consul Walter H. Schulz, at Berne, Switzerland, who is in receipt of many inquiries from America concerning Swiss dyestuffs, as well as pharmaceutical products.

During 1914, Switzerland's exports of chemicals for industrial purposes amounted to $3,516,742, in 1915, they reached $5,887,067; paints, dyes and colors exported in 1914 were valued at $6,232,660 and in 1915, $6,443,548; the pharmaceutical products, drugs and perfumeries exported in 1914 were worth $3,100,162, and in 1915, $4,747,680. The rapid development of the industry, according to Mr. Schulz, is all the more remarkable when it is recalled that Switzerland itself is poor in mineral wealth, furnishing no raw materials for the technical chemist but salt, lime, and asphalt. With these exceptions, all crude materials must be imported. The absence, until recently, of cheap motive power, transportation difficulties, the small home market, and aggressive foreign competition, were some of the difficulties encountered and successfully overcome by the Swiss in the development of their chemical industry.

Exports of aniline colors rose in value from $4,794,960 in 1913 to $5,585,738 in 1915, of which more than half went to England. English imports of Swiss dyestuffs have doubled in value since the beginning of the war. German imports declined from $891,773 to $78,914, and those of the United States showed a considerable loss. On the other hand, Berne dealers are at present in the market for caustic potash and other potash compounds to use in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Mr. Schulz points out that few realize the role that Switzerland has played in the evolution of the artificial dyestuff industry, despite the entire absence in the land of coal and raw material for the manufacture of chemicals, with the exception of lime and salt. Immediately prior to the war, Switzerland, on the basis of population, was supplying twice as much as Germany, relatively to the world's market for synthetic colors.

In every branch of tinctorial chemistry Swiss chemists have displayed a fertility of invention quite equal to that shown by English, French and German rivals.

In connection with the existing shortage of dyestuffs in the United States Mr. Schulz furnishes the following list of Swiss synthetic dyes, now regularly manufactured in that country, which are available for export to this country:

Synthetic indigo, Sudan colors, Chrysoidine, alizarin yellow, Apollo red, Persian yellow, carminaph garnet, fast red, resorcin yellow, curcumine, narceine, tartrazine, metanil yellow, kermesin orange, rocelline, roxamine, acid Ponceau, sulphone violet, azo alizarin Bordeaux, azo alizarin black, Bismarck brown, diphenyl black, diphenyl blue black, trisulphon violet, trisulphon blue, direct gray, direct black, direct violet, direct brown, direct indigo blues, direct blues, anthracene red, indazurines, melogene blue, isodiphenyl black, direct indone blue, trisulphon brown, diphenyl green, chloramine green, alizarin yellow, mekong yellow, Azo orange R, Alsace green, diphenyl citronine, diphenyl chrysoine, diphenyl fast yellow, diphenyl fast brown, diphenyl catechine, Mikado orange, polychromines, Chicago orange, auramine, setoglaucine, glacier blue, Victoria green, Victoria blues, acid green, erioglaucine, crystal violet, ethyl violet, alkali violet, acid violets, eriocyanines, methyl alkali blue, Navy blue B, diphenylamine blue, chrome violet, night blue, wool green, rhodamines, eosines, methyl eosine, cyanosines, rose Bengale, phospine, alizarine V, indophenols, indochromogen, neutral red, safranine, fuchsiane, indulines, nigrosines, Basel blue, delphine blue, gallocyanine, chromocyanine, indalizarin, violet moderne, Parme R, gallamine, phenocyanines, coreine, gallazine, gallinilic violets, blues and greens; resorcin blue, meldola's blue, new blues, fast green M, muscarine, mimosa and cyanine.

JAPAN SUMMONS AMERICAN CHEMISTS TO AID IN ITS CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Takamine, Pharmaceutical Chemist, and Dr. Alcan Hirsch, Dye Chemist and Engineer, Will Sail December 1—Dinner in Their Honor Saturday

The Japanese Government has summoned Dr. Jokichi Takamine and Dr. Alcan Hirsch to Japan to assist that Government in the development of its pharmaceutical, chemical and dye industries. They will sail about December 1 and will be gone several months. A dinner will be given in their honor at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on Saturday evening, November 18, by J. P. Devine, head of the J. P. Devine Company of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of chemical apparatus.

Dr. Takamine has before been honored by the Japanese Government, the Emperor of Japan having conferred upon him in 1906 the Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his original work in medicinal research. Dr. Takamine is head of the Takamine Laboratories, which is manufacturing a number of medicinal preparations. He also represents important Japanese chemical industries in this country. Although a Japanese by birth Dr. Takamine has been a resident of the United States for about twenty years. He was formerly research chemist for Parke, Davis & Company.

Dr. Hirsch is the chemical director of the J. P. Devine Company. He has been employed by many of the large dyestuff concerns in the United States in the installation of plants during the recent period of development of our dye industry.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, dye expert of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will be one of the prominent guests at the dinner next Saturday in honor of Drs. Takamine and Hirsch.

A number of very large coal-tar industries have been developed in Japan since the war. The Nippon Dyestuff Company, the largest, has a capital stock of 8,000,000 yen ($3,988,000). The supply of coal tar from the leading plants of Japan, according to advices received in this country a few months ago, aggregated 60,000 tons. This concern as well as others profits from Government protection under the law for the encouragement of dyestuff and chemical industries.

Consul General George H. Scidmore of Yokohoma a few months ago reported as follows:

"Gas companies in Osaka and Tokyo have also taken up the manufacture as a subsidiary branch, as they have a good supply of coal tar at their disposal. Aniline salt and induline are already marketed by the Tokyo Gas Company. The Mitsui Mining Company has succeeded in producing a variety of dyes from the coal tar produced by its works at Miike. * * * The company hopes to extend the list of its products so as to include additional derivatives of benzol, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, and picric acid.

"There are also many minor enterprises engaged in this branch, including the Osaka Chemical Industry Company and the Kobe Seikojo. These produce several artificial dyestuffs and contribute much to the rapid development of the important new industry in this country.

"There are still many difficulties to be overcome. In the first place the scarcity of auxiliary materials hampers the efforts of manufacturers. Sulphuric acid is obtainable, but there is said to be no stock of oleum in this country. Caustic soda and soda ash are also scarce. Unless these materials can be more freely supplied the development of the dyestuff industry will be seriously retarded.

"In the second place dyestuff producers are confronted with a grave problem in finding a market for by-products. The local demand is small. The success of dyestuff enterprises depends largely on the advantageous disposal of these by-products. Lastly, there is a pronounced technical difficulty to be overcome. As the enterprises are developed the equipment necessarily becomes more and more elaborate and experts' difficulties in handling the problems are all the more enhanced."

The following drugs and chemicals are now being made in Japan: Acetanilid, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, aloin, alum, hydrous ammonia, ammonium oxalate, aniline dyes, antipyrine, arsenous acid, aspirin, barium chloride, benzol,

bismuth subnitrate, bromine, calcium carbonate, calcium chlorate, calcium sulphate, carbon bisulphate, castor oil, caustic soda, citric acid, creatine, digitalin, ether, ethyl alcohol, formalin, glycerin, hydrochloric acid, ichthyol, iodine, iodoform, lactic acid, magnesium carbonate, magnesium oxide, magnesium sulphate, menthol crystals, morphine muriate, naphthaline, nitric acid, opium, oxygen, peppermint oil, phenacetin, protargol, phosphoric acid, phosphorus, quinine, muriate, salicylic acid, salol, sodium, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium peroxide, sodium salicylate, saltpetre, sulphuric acid, tannic acid, and potassium yellow prussiate.

74 NEW CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN

The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, according to "The Japan Times," states that during the first seven months of the present year 760 new companies were initiated, with a combined capital of 23,541,276 yen ($11,735,326). In comparison with the corresponding period last year, this figure shows a gain of twenty-nine companies, with a combined capital of 13,203,796 yen ($6,582,092). Chemical industries have been most favored by capitalists, and in the number of companies there is a gain of seventy-four.

TO ENLARGE PRODUCTION OF INTERMEDIATES

American Manufacturers Intend Doing So, According to Correspondence Received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14—There seems to be a tendency to enlarge the production of intermediates for the manufacture of coal-tar colors, according to correspondence that has been received during the past week by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, where it is said that this production is rapidly spreading in harmony with the suggestions of Dr. Thomas H. Norton, its dyestuff expert.

Quite a number of letters are being received from firms asking for information as to what intermediates it would be most profitable and best for them to take up. Quite a number of these letters refer to and quote from articles that have appeared in these columns advising dye-makers to study the production of sulfonic acids, and they seem to indicate that the inquirers have sized up the situation pretty correctly, and recognize that the important factor in the establishment of an American self-contained dyestuff industry is to rapidly increase the variety and amount of production of all of the coal-tar intermediates required in a diversified color industry. It is shown by these letters that quite a number of firms are about to branch out and produce a greater variety of intermediates which will result in a greater production and a greater number of different hues and tints.

DYE CENSUS READY NOVEMBER 20

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14—The dyestuff census, to be issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, will be ready for distribution on or about November 20, according to information being given out by Bureau officials to the many inquiries that are being received. The monograph will contain about 250 pages, including a very elaborate index. It went to press on November 6, and is now in the bindery. It is figured in such cases that two weeks are required to turn out so bulky a document.

At almost the last moment it was found that it would be almost impossible to include the dyestuff "genealogical tree," because it is so big, and the Bureau has decided to print it on a heavy grade of paper; placing the copies in mailing tubes that they may go forward flat and be framed by their recipients. This chart will be ready at about the same time as the dyestuff census and copies will be sent to all requesting them as long as the supply lasts.

BIRCH OIL INDUSTRY REJUVENATED

Impetus Derived from Present Large Demand and High Prices—Birch Oil Has a Wide Range of Uses

The complete utilization of the birch tree for various purposes has stimulated considerable rivalry between the principal packers of pork and the foresters, the situation being further accentuated by the increasing demand for birch oil. All parts of the tree, including the roots and the leaves, are now employed. The distillation of birch oil is an old Pennsylvania industry, but owing to the European war, it has been revived and taken on a new impetus, the Department of Forestry in the State having recently awarded contracts for the distillation of the oil in the several State forests, including those in Tioga county. In the manufacture of the oil, the entire tree is utilized.

Birch oil has a wide range of uses, both as a flavoring and as a remedial agent, its employment in the treatment of articular rheumatism both internally and externally being well known. Large quantities are consumed in flavoring confectionery, chewing gum, beverages and the like. Chemically birch oil is identical with the oil derived from wintergreen or gaultheria, and in the new Pharmacopoeia, both of these oils are included under the general title "methyl salicylate," which is also produced synthetically by the condensation of salicylic acid and methyl or wood alcohol. The tests for all of these products are practically identical, although a distinction is made between their respective gravities, and their optical activity, synthetic methyl salicylate and oil of birch being optically inactive, while the oil from gaultheria is slightly laevorotatory.

In the natural state neither the birch nor the leaves of wintergreen contain much methyl salicylate, but both contain a glucoside called gaultherin, which in the presence of water reacts with a ferment also present in both plants, to form the ester. The usual plan is to macerate the crushed bark or wood of the birch or the wintergreen leaves with water for twelve hours and then to distill the mixture, the oil passing over in the distillate which condenses, the oil separating in a layer below the rest of the distillate.

In actual manufacturing operations, whole birch trees are uprooted and hauled to the stills where the branches are made into bales and the heavier wood of the tree trunks split into sections. The distillation is conducted in wooden stills provided with copper bottoms, which are filled with the branches and pieces of the trunk wood and then fired, the operation consuming about twenty-four hours. As the heating process is continued the oil and water in the wood are expelled in the form of vapors which escape into a copper worm where they are condensed, the oil separating as a layer at the bottom of the condensing apparatus on account of its heavier specific gravity. The wood from which the oil has been removed is used to heat other stills, while the ashes from the wood so burned are collected and sold to celery growers to supply potash and phosphorus to the soil.

Since the outbreak of the European war the prices on salicylic acid and its compounds have rapidly advanced, although at the present time increased manufacturing and better supplies have caused a retrograde movement in market prices. This experience has served to make the distillation of birch oil quite profitable and hence the practical rejuvenation of the industry. A long cord of birch, about 210 cubic feet, yields from four to five pounds of the oil, worth from $2.50 to $3.50 per pound.

PEARS SOAP TO BE MADE HERE

At a recent annual meeting of A. & F. Pears, Limited, in London, St. Dewar, the chairman, stated that the company was building works in Boston, Mass., as well as in Sydney, N. S. W., to enable them to compete satisfactorily for the large business which is to be obtained in the United States and Australia. The large stocks in hand have enabled the company to supply their customers at the prices previously charged. A cake of common soap in Germany is 3s 6d; Pears in England is 4d. The working arrangements with Lever Bros. have proved to be, from practical results, an enormous success.

ARNICA FLOWERS, GENTIAN ROOT AND JUNIPER BERRIES ARE IN SHORT SUPPLY

These Botanical Drugs Are Particularly Affected By Scarcity of Labor in Gathering Sections of France and Italy—Dealers Expect Prices to Go Higher

Three important botanical drugs, arnica flowers, gentian root and juniper berries, are in very scant supply owing to the difficulty in obtaining laborers for the gathering of the crops. All three grow and are collected under somewhat similar conditions and circumstances in the same and contiguous sections of the mountainous regions of France and Italy. Likewise they are similarly affected in their harvest by the labor conditions which now obtain in those regions. Under normal conditions the new crops of these drugs would now be on their way to this country in comparative abundance, but to date inquiries for supplies have elicited very little encouragement from the producing countries. Crops apparently were as large as ever, but labor is so scarce and wages so high that natives formerly dependent on the collecting of drugs for a livelihood do better in other pursuits notwithstanding the great advances in the prices of these drugs.

Arnica flowers are almost impossible to obtain from abroad, and there has been an advance in price instead of the usual decline with offers from new crops. The holdover stocks in this country from last year's crop have been drawn upon until there is very little left and prices have gone to $1 a pound. One large importer, and his statement was confirmed by others, said that he had been unable to procure supplies of arnica flowers through his regular connections. The demand for the flowers is quite large in European countries, and this demand, he said, especially from the Allied countries, would be satisfied first; then would come the export business, and it would seem that there was very little left to go around. Another importer formerly receiving supplies from Italian sources has been informed that the shipper and all his collectors had been called to the colors. The impression generally held in the trade is that prices will advance from 25 to 50 per cent more.

Gentian root has declined from 8 to 10 cents a pound under last summer's prices with the arrival of the new crop, but many dealers believe that the bottom has been reached with the present price of 16 cents. The decline is attributed to the increased collection of the Spanish root, which is said to have amounted to approximately 350 tons. The normal French crop is estimated at 800 tons yearly, of which, it is said, barely one-fourth was collected this year. Thus it will be seen that the combined crops for this year are less by about 250 tons than in normal times. It is on this assumption that dealers predict higher prices before next year's crop is available.

Juniper berries, according to all reports, cost more to deliver c.i.f. New York with war risk and insurance added and due allowance made for shrinkage, than the present local market quotations. Collections are probably greatest in the Florentine district of Italy extending up into the Italian Alps. The plant also grows on the Swiss side of the mountains but little or no effort is made to gather the berries for export. The collection in Italy has been curtailed owing to the fact that labor can be more advantageously employed elsewhere. It was said that stocks held locally do not amount to more than two carloads and values have shown upward tendencies in the last few days. The low quotation was given in most cases as 5 cents a pound, though dealers seemed more disposed to buy than to sell at those figures.

CAN MAIL LIQUIDS TO FRENCH GUIANA

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14—An agreement has just been entered into by the Post Office Department and the postal administration of French Guiana whereby mailable liquids, oils, etc., pastes, salves and other articles easily liquefiable will, on and after December 1, 1916, be admissible to the parcel-post mails exchanged between the United States and French Guiana, provided such articles are packed in accordance with the provisions of existing regulations.

ATTAR OF ROSE STOCKS SERIOUSLY DEPLETED

Perfumers and Other Users Face Near-Famine—Supplies Come Mostly from Bulgaria and Are Held Back Owing to Hostilities There

Supplies of oil or attar of rose are in an acute stage of depletion and prices are hovering around $13 and $15 an ounce. The probability of a shortage in oil of rose was foreshadowed by the entrance of Bulgaria in the European war October 14, 1915. Simultaneously, all shipments of the oil in transit through enemy countries were held up and it is said that large quantities destined for this country now repose in French and English warehouses. It was claimed that the consignees were only acting as agents for the consignors and that therefore the goods had not been previously paid for. Unless otherwise proven to the satisfaction of the French and English Governments, which, in most cases apparently was a difficult matter, no permits for the release of the goods were issued.

The attar of rose industry is centered in Bulgaria. At about the beginning of the 17th century the cultivation of roses was begun in that country and is closely associated with the founding of the city of Kezanlyk. It is said that the Kezanlyk Valley on the southern slopes of the Balkans is especially well adapted to the growth of Rosa damascena, the official source of the oil as described in the U. S. P., 8th revision, but the product is no longer official, having been dropped in the 9th revision. The oil is also produced in France and Germany, but the amount obtainable from France, the only source left open, is relatively small.

It has been stated that the amount of the oil now held in Bulgaria is estimated as representing about two normal crops. The roses are harvested in May and July and the oil is available in July and August. Soon after the gathering of the 1914 crop prices of the oil rose to such heights as to greatly curtail consumption and a considerable quantity of that year's production was held over into 1915. With the approach of the 1915 season prices dropped and contract sales were made at the reduced prices (about $6 or $7 an ounce) subject to arrival. Unfortunately not more than a very small percentage of the quantity contracted for was delivered before communications with Bulgaria were shut off. In the meantime another crop of flowers has been harvested, but it is quite likely that the diversion of labor to the production of more necessary things of life may have prevented the usual yield.

Now and then some of the oil is carried through the cordon of steel surrounding the home of its production and finally reaches this country, but the amount, of necessity, must be small and is often consigned to dealers who are obliged to deliver on outstanding contracts. With prices doubled in value the delivery of stocks on contract is not very profitable to the importer. There are a few concerns in a position to offer limited quantities on spot at prices ranging up to $14 an ounce. Care is exercised in distributing the supplies so as to make it cover the needs of as many consumers as possible, but concessions are often made both in price and quantity to preferred customers. It was stated, however, that unless there was a replenishment soon prices would have to be advanced.

THE ATTAR OF ROSE INDUSTRY IN BULGARIA

The most ancient and most attractive Bulgarian industry is the cultivation of the rose, from which is distilled the well-known essence "Attar of Rose." Bulgaria's extensive rose fields are on the southern slopes of the Balkan Mountains, the rose district being 80 miles in length, 30 miles in width, with an average height above sea level of 1,300 feet.

Several conditions are essential for the cultivation of the rose and the production of the attar: The soil must be easily permeable to water; the bushes must be protected from the cold north winds of the winter; there must be no excess of unseasonable rain and no early and excessive droughts. These conditions all exist in the "Rose Valley," where the rose thrives as in no other spot on earth. After Bulgaria attained its independence from Turkey in 1878,

the Ottoman Government attempted to establish the rose industry in Asia Minor, many acres of gardens being planted around Broussa, where roses grew in abundance, but upon distillation these roses produced practically none of the attar.

In Bulgaria but two varieties are cultivated, the red, "Rosa Damascena," and the white, "Rosa Alba," which are combined in the process of distillation; but the red rose, which resembles the French "Rose du Roi," is richer in perfume and essence than the white. In the Rose Valley, where there are some 20,000 acres of gardens, the atmosphere of the entire district is charged with perfume when the roses are in bloom.

The planting of a rose garden is much like that of a vineyard. The soil is prepared by careful tilling and fertilizing, ditches being dug in rows a foot and a half in depth and width, and a yard and a half apart. The shoots are planted in the bottoms of these ditches in a mixture of soft earth and manure, and within a year the bushes are about a foot high.

The first crop of consequence comes with the third year—the bushes attain their full growth, about 6 feet, in the fifth year and continue to yield abundantly for 20 years. There is but one crop a year, the harvest beginning about the third week in May and lasting 18 to 30 days, the duration depending on weather conditions. In hot summers the harvesting proceeds rapidly, the plants completely flowering in 14 to 20 days.

The roses, gathered by women and girls, are carried to the near-by distillery, spread out in cool, cemented chambers, and distilled the same day. The gathering continues from daybreak until 10 or 11 o'clock, or, if the day is cloudy, for an hour or two longer—roses gathered in a hot sun have a comparatively feeble odor and yield but little essence. In times of rapid harvests the flowers are often so plentiful that they overtax the capacity of the stills and have to be thrown away.

The alembic, or still, is usually of the simplest construction; a convex, tinned copper boiler, narrowed at the top to a neck on which is affixed a spherical head. It is about 3½ feet high, the diameter at the widest part being about 2¾ feet. From the head a straight tube inclines to a wurm condenser placed in a tub of running water. The average capacity of the still is 20 gallons, 20 pounds of roses and 15 gallons of water being used. This first distillation, which is completed in about 45 minutes, yields 30 to 35 pounds of rose water, which is redistilled—100 to 120 pounds producing some 30 pounds of the second distillate—to get the concentrated extract. The extract is strong in odor and has a turbid appearance from the presence of minute yellow-white globules—the attar—which, being lighter than the liquid, gradually rise to the surface and are carefully skimmed off.

About 20,000 acres are devoted to rose culture in Bulgaria, the annual harvest yielding 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 pounds, or about 8,000,000,000 roses. A 1-acre garden under favorable conditions produces 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of roses, from which 10 to 15 ounces of attar of rose may be distilled. Generally 180 to 200 pounds of roses will produce 1 ounce of the attar; there are about 200 roses to the pound. The total production of the attar varies with the seasons, but it averages 175,000 ounces.

The largest rose crops on record were those of 1900, 1903, and 1906, which resulted in 180,000 ounces, 210,000 ounces, and 225,000 ounces of attar, respectively. The 1916 production is small in comparison, not more than 110,000 ounces being distilled.

Nearly all the attar of rose produced in Bulgaria is exported, the largest markets being Paris, London, and New York. The export in 1900 amounted to 180,000 ounces; in 1905, to 210,000 ounces; and in 1910, to 216,000 ounces. The average price, prior to the war, was $12 per ounce.

At one time during the Turkish regime the rose leaves were sprinkled with geranium oil, which produced a heavy yield of attar upon distillation; but this practice has long since been discontinued, as the attar obtained partook more of the perfume of the geranium than of the rose.

The rose crop of Bulgaria is subject to damage from hailstorms, excessive cold, an early and deceptive spring frost during the budding season, and hot, dry weather in the harvest time. In the last two lies the greatest danger.

IMPORTED LUPULIN NOW UNOBTAINABLE

That Derived from American Hops Is to Be Had in Very Small Quantities and High Prices are Asked by Holders

Lupulin, which is used moderately for pharmaceutical purposes but is in big demand by the brewers, has to all practical purposes, disappeared from this market—another illustration of the diversity of items for which this country is beholden to Germany for supplies. A thorough canvass by a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS failed to reveal a stock of any size with any of the large importers. In fact most of them said that they had been without supplies for some time and those who had lupulin were in possession of but very small amounts and prices ranged all the way up to $5 a pound. Grades answering U. S. P. requirements were practically unobtainable. Lupulin, by the way, has been dropped from the 9th revision of the Pharmacopoeia and placed in the National Formulary without any change in the specification of standard.

According to importers it has been impossible to obtain a lupulin from American grown hops to equal in quality the German product. Roots of the German grown hops have been transplanted in various sections in this country in an effort to produce lupulin containing a greater percentage of ether-soluble matter, but the results so far obtained have not been satisfactory. New York State is said to produce a good quality of American hops but the cultivation is more extensively developed on the Pacific coast, in which section most of the American lupulin is produced. Of such stocks there is a little left from the 1915 crop that is offered at $1 a pound, while the 1916 crop is held at $2 a pound.

A concern making a specialty of handling domestic lupulin is the E. Clemens Horst Company, New York and San Francisco. According to Mr. Ober of the local office, the lupulin produced by this firm is from hops grown on the Pacific Coast. The crop this year, said Mr. Ober, was of a very superior quality for a domestic product and found a ready sale to consumers. Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, he said, used large quantities for making the extract, in which form it is favored by the brewers. All but about 600 pounds of this year's stocks has been disposed of.

Wrede and Lange, New York, who also have some American lupulin on hand, said that the main objection raised by buyers is to its color. The color is darker and not so clean looking as the imported product, but on physical test its resinous properties come into evidence as quickly and almost as profusely as in the better grades of the foreign lupulin.

American hops have displaced the European hops in the making of beer in this country, and if the war lasts another year there is very little likelihood of any more German lupulin being in this market and users will have to depend upon the American product.

A consular report says of hop production in Wurttemberg, Germany:

"Wurttemberg is one of the minor hop districts of Germany, producing a small quantity of only average quality. The hop-garden area for 1916 comprises 4,851 acres, and the crop is officially estimated at 26,041 hundredweight, or just 2½ hundredweight more than the 1915 crop, but only about one-third of the excellent hop crop of 1914, which was 75,190 hundredweight. The average crop for the 10 years from 1904 to 1913 was 63,356 hundredweight.

"Official statistics show that this year there were 104 districts in the Kingdom in which at least 12 1-3 acres were planted to hops, the total acreage for these communities being 4,833, an increase of 7 1-3 acres as compared with that of 1915 and of 25 acres as compared with that of 1914. In 1915 there were 123 "hop districts," with a total acreage of 6,079 in the Kingdom, so that this year shows a notable decrease in the area planted. The official figure of this year's crop in the 104 districts is 23,455 hundredweight, or 4.8 hundredweight per acre. The average crop for 1915 was 3.9 hundredweight per acre, and for 1914 it was 9.2. The average crop for the 10 years from 1904 to 1913 was 6 hundredweight per acre. This year's crop thus is not up to the average.

"The total crop for this year is estimated by taking the average of 4.8 hundredweight per acre in the "hop districts" as the probable product of the 539 acres planted to hops in other parts of the Kingdom, but in districts where the total hop-garden areas were less than 12 1-3 acres.

CHARLES A. LORING, manager of the New York branch of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, is on a two weeks' hunting trip to Maine and Canada.

INDIA'S PRODUCTION OF DRUGS, SPICES, DYES, VEGETABLE AND ESSENTIAL OILS

Interesting Notes on the Exports of Important Products from the Land of the Hindu—How Trade Has Been Affected by the War—United States a Good Customer of India

Calcutta and Madras, India, are the two principal seaports through which the United States and the rest of the world obtains from the country of the Hindu the many articles of value to the drug, chemical and dye industries. In the following table are given figures on the exports of such articles from Calcutta in 1914-15 and 1915-16:

Articles	1914-15	1915-16
Seeds	$11,766,880	5,168,587
Opium	5,721,381	4,769,818
Indigo	2,252,865	2,852,742
Saltpeter	1,343,401	1,878,029
Dyeing and tanning substances, n. e. s.	680.211	999,777
Oils	766,130	962,663
Oil cakes	739,015	575,753
Drugs and medicines	205,315	272,304
Spices	301,815	243,994
Bristles	269,230	94,935
Borax	28,189	47,501

Consular reports just received at Washington give interesting information on a number of the most important Indian products. Of indigo it is said:

In the absence of the synthetic product prices for indigo ruled high throughout the year, which induced an increase in acreage in India of 112 per cent—314,300 acres—but, owing to climatic influences, the yield per acre fell from 19 to 14 pounds, and the production of dye was increased by only 58 per cent. In Madras alone the season was favorable. Exports advanced in quantity by 33 per cent, and were the highest since 1912-13, while the increase in value was 27 per cent, the highest since 1901-2. With the high prices now obtaining, the best qualities are not always economically procurable. The demand from the United States was heavy, the best for 12 years. The British Government purchased a quantity to prevent speculation. The quantity and value, by countries, of Calcutta's exports of indigo for the two fiscal years are shown in the following table.

Countries	1914-15 Cwt.	1914-15 Value.	1915-16 Cwt.	1915-16 Value.
United Kingdom	8,723	$2,106,546	7,230	$1,537,165
Egypt	302	23,035	.....	.....
United States	210	52,558	4,921	1,064,141
Turkey in Asia	470	34,065	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	493	98,628
All other countries	188	36,661	503	152,808
Total	9,897	$2,252,865	13,147	$2,852,742

Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils

Exports of oilseeds from Calcutta in 1915-16 show a heavy decline in both quantity and value, when compared with those of the preceding year, but in vegetable oils there was a substantial gain. The quantity and value of the exports of the various oilseeds and vegetable oils, with the chief countries of destination, for the two years are shown in the following statement:

Oilseeds and vegetable oils. Oilseeds:	1914-15 Quantity. Cwt.	1914-15 Value.	1915-16 Quantity. Cwt.	1915-16 Value.
Linseed	4,141,840	$10,859,108	1,974,177	$4,623,500
United Kingdom	3,513,048	9,230,453	1,679,149	3,926,941
Norway	24,000	55,478	74,000	182,332
Denmark	.....	.....	50.000	121,662
Germany	138,055	391.267	.....	.....
France	263,487	702.722	3,999	9,084
Belgium	94,828	196,931	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	17,993	35,688
Poppy seed	34,601	121,988	2,954	7,462
Rapeseed	119,057	300,100	188	649
United Kingdom	8,994	23,684	.....	.....
France	54,619	140,804	.....	.....
Belgium	13,996	36,102	.....	.....
Germany	40,807	98,627	.....	.....
Sesame (gingeli or til)	10,252	28,550	2,657	4,866
All other	84,051	336,762	97.734	328,326
Total (non-essential)	4,389,801	$11,646,508	2,077,710	$4,964,803
Vegetable oils:				
Castor	804,213	366,285	1,045,177	453,558
Linseed	128,205	133,018	280,006	229,374
Mustard or rape	401,374	233,916	457,820	242,352
Peanut (groundnut)	10,011	6,489	7,474	4,218
Coconut	28,342	21,413	22,578	16,222
All other	1,587	973	9,016	5,840
Total	1,374,732	$762,094	1,822,071	$951,564
Grand total	.....	$12,408,602	.....	$5,916,367

Linseed represents 95 per cent of the total exports of oilseed from Calcutta. The linseed crop for 1914-15 was generally reported as fairly good, except in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, and certain sections in the United Provinces, where drought intervened.

Castor oil went chiefly to the United Kingdom, Australasia, and Mauritius. A considerable quantity of linseed oil was sent to the Philippines.

Reports from the Presidency of Madras are as follows:

Oil Seed Exports

Oil seeds, including copra, represented 12 per cent of the total exports of Indian produce in 1915-16; there was an improvement of 10 per cent in quantity for the year, but the value decreased by 13 per cent. The distribution of the exports is shown in the following table:

Oil Seeds.	1914-15 Cwt.	1914-15 Value.	1915-16 Cwt.	1915-16 Value.
Peanuts (groundnuts)	2,303,149	$6,091,236	3,024,728	$6,954,553
France	1,912,145	5,149,406	2,897,602	6,662,238
Italy	80,971	145,022	53,465	138,209
Spain	5,504	16,222	47,451	96,681
United Kingdom	49,734	85,650	15,890	40,879
Copra (coconut kernel)	634,722	3,989,557	312,060	1,850,568
France	98,298	584,304	173,438	976,544
United Kingdom	169,495	1,001,201	134,013	843,851
Netherlands	55,258	360,121	2,998	21,088
Castor	121,414	274,146	108,620	223,859
United States	51,171	117,120	41,998	81,757
United Kingdom	46,972	104,468	31,132	66,509
France	6,582	14,924	7,012	14,923
Essential oil seeds	40,613	114,525	30,089	126,529
Sesame (practically all to Ceylon)	19,075	61,642	20,324	59,371
Cottonseed	36,412	51,260	43,220	53,532
Ceylon	33,870	48,016	35,320	45,421
United Kingdom	1,339	1,622	6,762	6,813
All other	48,805	115,174	12,074	30,496
Total	3,204,190	$10,697,540	3,551,115	$9,298,908

Increased Trade in Peanuts

Peanuts are among the Presidency's chief sources of agricultural wealth, and a great many people are economically dependent on the large export trade (especially with France) in this product. In 1915-16 exports rose by 31 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value, the average value having fallen from $2.64 to $2.29 per hundredweight. The area under peanuts, about 1,750,000 acres, was 23 per cent below that of the previous year, but the total yield was estimated at 633,000 tons, an increase of 9 per cent.

In 1914-15 coasting shipments of peanuts to Bengal were heavy, as the oil expressed from them was used for adulterating mustard and rapeseed oils, the prices of which were unusually high. During 1915-16, however, the harvest of mustard and rapeseed was good, and consequently Bengal's demand for peanuts from the Presidency decreased, and 23,398 tons went to Calcutta as against 49,819 tons.

Copra, Castor Seed, Sesame, Etc.

The copra, or dried coconut-kernel trade suffered severely through the war, exports having declined by 51 per cent in quantity and 54 per cent in value. Germany used to be the largest buyer of copra, Belgium and Russia standing next on the list, and to none of these countries have shipments been made since August, 1914; however, the loss, amounting to $2,138,989, was counterbalanced to some extent by increased exports of coconut oil. Scarcity of tonnage and the consequent high freight rates brought the local price of copra down from $6.28 to $5.92 per hundredweight. Although the manufacture of vegetable margarine from copra has been receiving considerable attention in England, the actual quantity of kernels exported to the United Kingdom diminished by 35,500 hundredweights. France increased its share from 15 to 56 per cent of the

(*Concluded on Page 32*)

OUTPUT OF QUININE IN MADRAS, INDIA

Entire Product of Presidency During the 1915-16 Fiscal Year Was 32,688 Pounds, Compared With 29,422 Pounds in 1914-15

The 1915-16 report on the Government cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris Hills in the Madras Presidency has just been issued and shows that the outturn of quinine during the year was 32,688 pounds, as against 29,422 pounds in 1914-15, according to advices from the American consul at Madras, India. The quality was slightly inferior to that of the previous year, owing to the poor quality of locally purchased bark and the decreased yield of Java bark, which had been some time in stock. The advance in the price of bark raised the average manufactured cost of a pound of quinine from $2.60 to $3. Medical depots pay $5.50 a pound, but Government institutions, Native States, local-fund hospitals, and municipal dispensaries obtain it at prices ranging from $4.25 to $5 a pound, according to the quantity taken.

A total of 49,681 pounds of quinine sulphate was issued during the year, as compared with 41,865 pounds in 1914-15. This increase was due, it is stated, to large demands from the medical stores of Madras and Bombay, but the Central Provinces and certain Native States, especially Rajputana, also purchase considerable quantities. The Government furnishes to post offices 7-grain packets of quinine, which are sold for half a cent each and are thus within the reach of the people of the country generally. The department is now starting the manufacture of quinine tabloids. The Government, in its review, says that the question of opening new plantations is still under consideration.

There are two centers of the quinine-manufacturing industry in India, the Nilgiris Hills, in the Madras Presidency, and Darjeeling, in Bengal. The possible and, on occasion, the actual annual output of the latter place is about 50,000 pounds of quinine. In both localities a portion of the area under cinchona is owned by coffee or tea planters, and the bark they produce is either sold to the Government or exported.

Several species of cinchona are cultivated in India, namely, *Cinchona succirubra* (red bark), *C. calisaya* and *ledgeriana* (yellow bark), and *C. officinalis* (crown bark). The commonest species in Darjeeling is *C. ledgeriana* and in Southern India *C. officinalis*. A hybrid form is also largely grown and is said to yield a good bark. At the Government factories both cinchona febrifuge and quinine sulphate are made. As a result of the acclimatizing of the cinchona plant in India the annual imports of the drug on behalf of the Government have been discontinued. In Southern India the three Government cinchona plantations cover an area of 1,793 acres, of which 1,149 are under cultivation. The acreage under cinchona in 1913 on private estates in Southern India was approximately as follows: Madras Presidency, 2,486; Travancore, 2,085; Coorg, 176; Mysore, 48; total, 4,795 acres.

The Government sources of supply are (1) bark from its own plantations, (2) bark purchased locally, and (3) bark purchased from Java, the last-named being considered of especially good quality. No bark was purchased from Java during the year just ended, but the other sources supplied 352,165 pounds and 318,958 pounds, respectively. The amount supplied by the Government plantations was the result of an economical use of uprooted trees, almost all the plantation bark being taken from this source.

The exports of bark were 3,290,236 pounds in 1899-1900, 1,579,498 pounds in 1902-3, and 494,587 pounds in 1906-7. These went almost exclusively from Southern India and to the United Kingdom. Exports from the Madras Presidency in 1914-15 were 642,987 pounds, valued at $46,558, all to the United Kingdom. According to statistics prepared in 1908 there were said to be in the world then 18 quinine factories—5 in France, 3 in England, 2 in Germany, 1 in Holland, 4 in America, 2 in India, and 1 in Java. The world's demands for bark, it is said, average 14,000,000 to 18,000,000 pounds. Java planters produce about 80 per cent of the world's bark, and the modern trade centers mainly in Amsterdam.

Cinchona plantations were started in India in 1862 from seed introduced from South America. Cinchona is grown from seed or propagated from cuttings. When the trees are 15 to 25 years old the crop is harvested, and this may be done in several ways. The trees may be copsed, in which case fresh shoots spring up and are allowed to grow, and these in time are again copsed, and so on, or the bark may be shaved off the standing trees, as near the cambium as possible without injuring it. The bark quickly renews if this work is done carefully. Finally the trees may be cut down and all the bark stripped from them, the stumps unrooted, and the bark stripped from the roots. Plantations treated in this way give the largest yield of bark and can be replanted. The bark, however obtained, is dried slowly in the sun, packed in bags, and sent to the factory or market.

NEW CROP OF MADRAS INDIGO

The Government sowing report on the indigo crop of 1916-17 in the Madras Presidency, India, just issued, states that owing to the large profits made last year there has been an important increase in the area under indigo in the current year, says a consular report. Good seed has been generally available, although the prices have ruled very high. The total area now reported for the current year is 344,300 acres. The increase is especially noticeable in Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, and Kurnool, but occurs everywhere. The final forecast report on indigo in 1915-16 placed the area sown in that year in the Madras Presidency at 182,800 acres. Final figures for 1915-16 are not yet to hand for all districts, but it would appear that the area actually cultivated with indigo last year was about 202,000 acres. The season has been generally favorable to the crop so far. On an average of the five years ending 1914-15 the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 33.4 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India.

In Southern India the plant is grown either on light red soils in tracts which receive an ample rainfall or on somewhat richer soils which obtain water from wells. It is also found as a "catch" crop on rice lands after the rice harvest is over. The plant is tightly packed the day it is cut, in a large vat, into which water is run, and boards are then placed over the top and are kept in position by heavy crossbeams. The plant is allowed to soak for 10 or 12 hours, during which time a heavy fermentation takes place. The liquid is then drained off into another vat, after which coolies beat and stir the soaked mass thoroughly with flails until the dye begins to emerge. The whole is then allowed to settle; the clear liquid is drained off, and the residue is boiled in copper vessels. It is then pressed into hard cakes ready for the market.

The best grade of local indigo is that known as fine Madras Kurpah, which brought as much as 12s ($2.92) a pound at the height of the season last year, though it is now being offered in London at 8s 6d to 10s 6d ($2.07 to $2.56). It sold at 2s ($0.48) before the war. A low-grade Madras dry leaf containing only a small percentage of color met with little inquiry. Besides its use as a blue dye, indigo is in demand in the preparation of khaki greens and blacks.

SALT EVAPORATION A BIG INDUSTRY

In the production of salt the United States is happily independent of all other countries. The 38,231,496 barrels of salt produced in 1915 by 14 States, Porto Rico, and Hawaii constituted 99 per cent of the salt consumed in the United States, and much more could easily have been supplied had the demand required it, according to the United States Geological Survey.

Salt occurs naturally in two distinct ways—as rock salt, in beds or associated with bedded or sedimentary deposits, and in natural brines. The larger part of our salt is obtained by converting rock salt that lies deep below the earth's surface into artificial brines, which are pumped to the surface and there evaporated. Some idea of the quantity of salt evaporated from natural brines may be gained from statistics of the output of New York, Michigan, and Kansas alone, three large salt-producing States, for the calendar year 1915. In Michigan, 6,708,261 barrels of evaporated salt, having a value of $3,635,692, were produced; in New York, 3,443,464 barrels, valued at $1,720,434; and in Kansas, 1,901,756 barrels, valued at $696,060.

ENGLAND PLANNING TO PROTECT ITS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AFTER THE WAR

Various Suggestions Made at a Meeting of the Chemical Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce—Restrictions of Uses of Glycerin

LONDON, October 30—As has been indicated in previous letters, steps are being taken with the object of developing the chemical and allied industries, a larger share of which England has now an opportunity of obtaining. The matter is being energetically pushed by the Chemical Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in connection with which sub-sections of chemical manufacturers, druggists and analysts and consultants, have been formed. The other day a representative meeting was held to consider the general policy of these industries on practical questions arising during and after the war, and what concerted action may be desirable in the common interest.

The Chemical Trade Section, I may explain, had already suggested that with the object of protecting the interests of the great chemical industries, the Government should impose tariffs on imported manufactured chemicals, preference being given to the colonies and allied States, with a view to making Great Britain independent as regards the supply of chemicals and allied substances of prime importance to pharmacy and other industries. At the meeting referred to these measures were advocated by most of the speakers, and emphasis was laid on the colossal nature of the problem which has to be faced, and the numerous difficulties to be surmounted if this country is to possess the greater share desired of this important trade. Many suggestions were made, including the imposition of prohibitive duties on chemicals and kindred products of which sufficient can be manufactured here to supply the home market, and the fostering by subsidies of the making of such products as acetates of lime of which manufacturers are not able to produce sufficient at present to supply the demand. Another suggestion was for a change in the educational system, by which scientific study should receive at least as much attention as classical study. Eventually, the sub-sections were instructed to take such action as might be practicable on the proposals put forward by the various speakers. Important action in regard to this movement is, as I have pointed out in former letters, being also taken at the principal universities, and an interesting reference to the cause of our deficiency in chemicals was made by Dr. Cohen, professor of organic chemistry at Leeds University, in his presidential address to the members of the Cavendish Society last week. By some, he said, the patent law was said to be responsible, by others the taxation of alcohol, others attributed the cause to free trade, and to the cheapness effected by the co-ordination of industries. Though these might all be contributory causes, there was the far-reaching basic reason, which was foreshadowed in the noteworthy report of the consultive committee of the Board of Education. According to that report educated men in this country had held aloof from industry and commerce, and the first founders of great businesses were in most cases uneducated men who had acquired their own knowledge of men and things, but felt no interest in the great expanse of knowledge, whereas in Germany the higher officials had been through the universities, and learned to respect scientific methods, so that when Germany began to build up from the bottom the great national system of industry, commerce and credit, she had at her disposal the practical sense of the land owners, the learning of the professors, the power of the Government and the national enthusiasm of the people.

In another direction, I may add, progress is being made in this connection, steps being taken to put into practice the decisions of the Economic Conference of the Allies as regards the "key" industries. Towards the creation of a French Color and Chemical Society an important group has been formed in France comprising the chief companies and individuals interested in the chemical industries, dye, color and associated trades, to which have been added chemists and engineers. This will shortly be replaced by a national company which will undertake the manufacture of all chemical products, and it is probable that a prohibitive tariff will be enforced so that the new company will be able to compete successfully against German rivals.

Lead Diachylon Used as Abortifacient

Effect is shortly to be given to a recommendation of the National Commission on the Birth Rate, appointed at the instance of the National Council of Public Morals, by the imposition of restrictions on the sale of lead in a form which lends itself to use as an arbortifacient. As the result of negotiations between the Commission and the Association of British Plaister Makers a joint recommendation has been adopted that lump diachylon should be included in schedule 1 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, the main effect of which will be that the sale of the preparation by unauthorized druggists, herbalists, and quacks will be prohibited.

Limits to Use of Glycerin

Glycerin manufacturers were asked by the authorities to obtain as from April, 1916, from buyers a guarantee that all medicinal glycerin delivered would be used only for making up British Pharmacopoeia or B. P. Codex preparations, or where it was prescribed in individual cases, whether alone or in combination with other drugs, by a duly qualified medical practitioner. These restrictions were not applied to stocks held by wholesalers or retailers before the date mentioned, but, in view of the necessity of conserving the supply for the needs of the war, and the possibility that it may be necessary to reduce still further the quantity to be allowed for medicinal purposes, holders of such stocks are now asked by the Minister of Munitions to apply the restrictions to them. Such action is also taken on the ground that it will directly serve national interests in tending to secure a sufficient supply of glycerin for the general public in those cases where its value for medicinal purposes is of importance.

Unlawful Sale of Opium

Despite the restrictions on the sale of opium, there appears to still be much unlawful selling of that drug. This week another prosecution under the order took place at one of the London police courts, a music hall artist and a theatrical dresser, who were described as American citizens, being charged with being in possession of opium and also with preparing the drug for smoking. A detective on visiting the house where the prisoners lived, found smoking apparatus, a tin containing lukewarm opium, and a bottle of crystallized cocaine. Sentence of three months' imprisonment, to be followed by deportation was passed. There have been twenty-five prosecutions in all in the Metropolitan police district for violation of the order prohibiting the sale of cocaine for illegal purposes, but in none was the source of supply traced to a dental practitioner. In this connection it may be of interest to note, the Home Secretary has in response to the representations made to him on the subject, decided to further extend the period during which unregistered dentists may use cocaine solution in their business, and to appoint a small committee to make further inquiries as to the use of this drug by dental practitioners. Questioned in the House of Commons this week as to whether he is aware of the danger caused by this extension of the facility to use solutions containing not more than one per cent of cocaine for purposes of anaesthetics to unregistered dentists, the Home Secretary replied that he viewed the situation with concern and the temporary arrangement just referred to had been arrived at. He was aware that the bulk of the working population had to depend on unregistered dentists, and if there were no substitute for cocaine it would be impossible to make this order. He was advised that there was a substitute which was fully as efficient, and was not liable to the same misuse as cocaine was.

SELLING PRICE OF OPIUM IN PERU

The importation and sale of opium in Peru has been a Government monopoly for many years, says a consular report. It is sold to the retail dealers of Lima by the Compania Recaudadora de Impuestos (National Tax Collecting Company). Prior to September 27, 1916, the retail price of opium there was 49 soles ($23.84) for each 460 grams. On September 28 the Minister of Finance issued an order increasing its price to 60 soles ($29.19) per 460 grams.

SALICYLATES, CHLORAL HYDRATE AND ASPIRIN ARE EASIER IN LONDON MARKET

American Specialties Are Quoted in England at Declining Prices—The Exports of Camphor from Japan During July Are Given

LONDON, October 30—The general tone of our markets continues quiet and there are few price changes of any importance to record. Competition is keener and there is a growing tendency to offer "forward' and "to arrive," which in a period of drooping markets has a depressing effect on sales for "spot" delivery and by public auction. It is a remarkable fact that contrary to reasonable anticipation very few sales of chemical products have taken place during the last two years for account of the Admiralty or underwriters. "Prize" parcels of small value occasionally come on to the market by auction and not unfrequently fetch more money than their current value at the hands of unsophisticated buyers.

As reported last week bleaching powder is in strong demand. Makers are reluctant sellers and very little appears obtainable from second hands. English castor oil is dearer. There is a better feeling for scammony root of the Mexican variety and a further upward movement has taken place in oils of rape, linseed, coconut and cotton seed. Shellac and sulphate of copper are picking up again. The cabled easier tendency of American specialties such as chloral hydrate, aspirin, and other salicylic preparations is again reflected here and purchases, in anticipation of a further decline, have practically come to a full stop.

It is currently reported in the press that the Russian Red Cross Central Depot purchased during 1915 *quinine* to the extent of 6,322,864 kilograms. On closer examination these figures appear to be about 1,000 times in excess of the probable quantity to say 225,000 ozs.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—25s to 26s per lb.

BLEACHING POWDER—£25 per ton.

BROMIDE POTASSIUM—Spot 7s, to arrive 6s 6d per lb.

BROMIDE SODA—Spot 4s 3d to 4s 6d, to arrive 4s 3d per lb.

BROMIDE AMMON—Spot 4s 3d to 5s 6d, to arrive 5s per lb.

CAMPHOR—The exports from Japan during July were 423,375 kin, valued at 414,037 yen. During the seven months ended July 31 the exports for the past three years and the destinations were as follows:

To	1914 Kin	1915 Kin	1916 Kin
British India	498,990	738,963	892,535
Great Britain	269,986	268,964	614,490
France	231,939	408,965	262,750
Germany	289,807	.....	.....
U. S. A.	282,781	411,801	921,620
Australia	48,419	106,580	51,506
Other Countries	143,302	231,420	432,460
Kin	1,765,224	2,166,693	3,175,361
Yen	1,576,641	1,956,360	2,978,749

CASTOR OIL—English pressed firsts in bbls., £53 per ton. Calcutta seconds, cases, 5d per lb.

CHAMOMILES—Belgian via Holland, 250s per cwt. French, 300s.

COPPER SULPHATE—£53 per ton.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—To arrive 9s 9d, duty paid.

CITRIC ACID—Weak at 2s 6d, subject.

TARTARIC ACID—Quiet 2s 7d, subject.

CREAM OF TARTAR—98 per cent powder, 180s per cwt.

EUCALYPTUS OIL—Tasmanian 3s per lb.

MENTHOL—Dearer at 12s 6d; forward from Japan 14s 6d c.i.f.

MILK SUGAR—Firmer at 170s per cwt.

OIL LINSEED—2s 3d up at 44s 9d for bbls.

OIL COTTONSEED—1s 6d up. Crude in pipes 41s. Sweet refined in bbls. 50s to 54s.

OIL RAPE—Ordinary brown naked 46s. British refined in bbls. 50s to 52s.

OIL COCONUT—Ceylon in hhds, 54s 6d; in pipes, 52s 6d; Cochin, 56s to 57s.

PHENACETIN—Scarce on spot 100s. French to arrive 82s 6d per lb.

SHELLAC—T. N. Orange 123s per cwt.

THYMOL—From ajowan seed 32s per lb.

AMERICA, ENGLAND AND JAPAN SUPPLY RUSSIA WITH DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Position There With Regard to Supply and Prices Is Much Easier Now—The Results Produced by Co-operative Buying by the Hospitals

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PETROGRAD, October 9—The position in regard to the market for pharmaceutical products is represented in Petrograd at least as one that has very rapidly improved of late. But the origin of the improvement is not in Russia itself; it is in the fact that somehow or other means have been found to supply the Russian market with goods from America, England and Japan in sufficient quantity to completely change the aspect of the market. A great many prices might be given to show the change that has taken place; but these will hardly be requisite as before this correspondence reaches its goal it is more than likely that quotations will have undergone a further modification—it is to be hoped still in the downward direction—which will be to the advantage of those who look upon the chemical market as of fixed interest and not a chance occasion.

In connection with the great demand of the hospitals the District Councils' Union, at the beginning of the war organized the preparation of medicines on the foreign markets on a large scale. In the course of 1915 it had prepared medicines to the value of over five million roubles ($2,500,000) and bandaging materials to the value of over 1,000,000 roubles ($500,000), besides surgical instruments to the value of over 300,000 roubles ($150,000). In the year 1916 the Union sent a special delegate to London to pack the goods that had been bought to the value of something like 10,000,000 roubles ($5,000,000). The difficulties in obtaining the medicines grew in the course of time and therefore made the operations of the League more important.

Many district and Government councils desire to use the reserves that had been acquired by the Unions for the local hospitals and the like, and at the present time this Union, for the purpose of obtaining medicines, includes no less than 300 district and Government Zemstvos, that is district councils. In the course of 1915 they sent out for the use of Parliamentary hospitals about 1,200,000 roubles ($600,000) value of medicines, and in the first four months of 1916 a little over 1,000,000 roubles value.

The economy realized by purchasing direct abroad proved to be enormous. Thus terpin-hydrate was bought 704 per cent cheaper than the prices of 1915 on the Russian market and talcum-venetum, 733 per cent, methyl-salicylicium, 841 per cent, and chloroform 589 per cent cheaper, and so on. However, the organizing activity of the Union did not solve all the difficulties that arose in connection with medicines. Private laboratories were not in a position to supply the great demand for galenical preparations. At the same time they supplied such goods as they did to the Union at exceedingly high prices. Therefore in 1915 the Union opened a pharmaceutical laboratory in connection with its stores with suitable equipment for making tablets and so on, and this began operations on 1st-14th January, 1916. A number of the preparations to be made at the new establishment may be named: Chemically pure chloride of soda, lanolin, sulphate of soda, zinc, magnesia and potash; bismuth preparations, mercury preparations. The handling of salicylic preparations was assisted by the fact that at the stores of the Union there were about 3,000 poods (1 pood equals 36 pounds) of phenol crystals which had been bought in England. The report contains much more of interesting matter; but sufficient is noted to show the comprehensiveness and efficiency with which the League has undertaken the discharge of the great responsibilities that were assumed at a critical moment.

Amongst interesting notes recalling the German influence in Russia the following on licorice may be recounted from a leading Petrograd paper. The cultivation of licorice root, which is a very small item in Russian industry, attracted the serious attention of the Germans. This root is produced almost entirely in the Urals, which is practically the only provider of the product in Russia or in Europe. Previous to the war it employed about 10,000 people. Part

(*Continued on page 22*)

Drug and Chemical Markets

QUININE HIGHER IN THE LONDON MARKET

Strong Upward Trend Because of Persistent Buying and Spot Stocks Are Reduced in Quantity—Camphor Is Also Higher

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, November 14—The market is more active. The feature is quinine, which has taken on a strong upward trend because of persistent buying for November delivery. The buying was initiated last week and spot stocks have been appreciably reduced in quantity. Last sales of the sulphate were at 2s 10d subject. Quinine hydrochloride is 3s 4d. Higher prices are being talked.

Copper sulphate has advanced to £58 per ton. English refined camphor is 3d higher, Jap slabs being quoted at 3s 2d, which is also higher. Formaldehyde has declined. Hydroquinone is lower. Citric acid is lower at 2s 5d and tartaric acid has declined to 2s 7d.

MANUFACTURERS ADVANCE QUININE TO 55c.

Good Export Demand is One Cause—Makers of Salicylic Acid and Derivatives Cut Prices Considerably to Drive Speculative Element From Market

Quinine was advanced by manufacturers to 55 cents an ounce for the sulphate in 100 ounce tins, an increase of five cents. Our London cable reports active demand there for quinine, prices being higher than here. There is a good demand in this market for export shipments, and several quite large export inquiries are rumored. The advance in quinine was the feature of the week in drug and chemical markets, but only slightly less interesting was the decline in salicylic acid and salicylates announced by manufacturers, who, it is said, have determined to squeeze the second hands or speculative dealers out of the market. Salicylic acid was reduced to $1.20 per lb. bulk; sodium salicylate, to $1.25 per lb. bulk; methyl salicylate, to $1.20 per lb. bulk, and salol to $2.50 per lb. bulk. The speculative factors have been very active in the market since the extreme scarcity of salicylic acid and the salicylates drove prices very high more than a year ago. Salol at that time brought from $8 to $10 a pound.

Wood alcohol is higher, having been advanced 5 cents a gallon by distillers. Second hands advanced prices on vanillin because of smaller stocks. Importers are asking 25 cents a pound more for Venice true turpentine. Sodium benzoate and potassium carbonate show fair gains on account of lack of production sufficient to meet the demand and the high cost of raw materials. Higher prices of tin are reflected in the salts, tin crystals and bichloride of tin being held at 1¼c per lb. higher.

Some botanical drugs are tending upward because of small stocks both here and in primary markets abroad. Pink root and orris root are in small supply. Arnica flowers and juniper berries are also scarce and high. Oil of juniper berry is very scarce, very little, if any, to be had in the market at present. Artificial mustard oil is also in small supply. Prices of these oils are higher.

A number of gums are higher, principally storax, mastic, sandarac and powdered asafetida. A larger demand and small supplies is the explanation for the increase asked by handlers. Natural and bleached coriander seed, and anise seed have also gained in price. Other miscellaneous articles on which higher prices were recorded during the past week are cocoa butter, sugar of milk and shellac.

Aside from the decline in salicylic acid and the salicylates there were lower prices recorded on American saffron, bleached calamus root, fennel, spearmint, coriander and peppermint oils, and Australian eucalyptus oil.

Acid, Oxalic—Owing to a continued light inquiry from users and a further fair accumulation of spot stocks, the market weakened. Spot lots are being offered at 1c lower to 58c@59c a pound.

Acid, Salicylic—A weaker and lower market for spot supplies held by second hands has been established, owing to a further increase in selling competition. Holders are quoting a further reduction in spot quotations to $1.30 @$1.35 a pound. Toward the close of the market, manufacturers lowered quotations to $1.20 a pound in an effort to further squeeze out the speculative element.

Alcohol—Offerings by Western distillers covered denatured alcohol supplies in barrels at 55c and ½ bbls. at 60c, while commercial 188 proof was quoted at $2.67 for supplies in barrels and at $2.72 a gallon for ½ barrels, f.o.b. Billings, Montana.

Arnica Flowers—Stronger primary sources and a further decrease in the supply available, influenced a firmer sentiment among holders. Prices closed higher, showing a gain of 15c to $1.10@$1.15 a pound for spot lots for prompt delivery.

Caraway Seed—The strong statistical position of the market and prospects for a pronounced scarcity of spot supplies, influenced a stronger sentiment among holders of spot lots. Offerings are limited and at higher values ranging from 49c@50c a pound.

Celery Seed—In face of higher primary markets abroad, prices of spot supplies suffered a decline of 1c a pound. Quotations are below import cost and the weakness is attributed to a slow demand and price shading by holders, who are quoting 18½c@19c a pound.

Cocoa Butter—Cables noting a steadier Holland market together with a larger decrease in spot supplies in boxes, led to leading makers here naming higher values. In some quarters sellers refused to shade 49c but parcels are being offered as low as 48c@48½c a pound.

Codeine—There continues a slow demand, but notwithstanding this fact, domestic makers are firm, quoting former values for their output on the basis of $9.40 an ounce for alkaloid, in one ounce vials, in lots of ten ounces, one delivery.

Gamboge—A further shrinkage in stocks and a better demand from users, tended to impart a stronger sentiment among holders of powdered stocks. Offerings are moderate at higher values, ranging from $1.40@$1.50 a pound for spot lots.

Gentian Root—The spot market has weakened, under larger offerings, due to a further increase in stocks. Sellers are quoting ½c lower to 15½c@16c a pound, but moderate inquiries from buyers, resulted in small sales.

Gum Mastic—Prices advanced about 2½c a pound, under a more pronounced scarcity of spot stocks and firmer primary markets. Holders are quoting 40c@42c a pound.

Juniper Berries—Owing to the market being fairly well cleaned up of supplies and stronger advices from primary sources, prices closed firmer and higher. Holders are asking ¼c more to 4½c@5½c a pound.

Liquid Storax—A further marked decrease in stocks and a better inquiry from users, resulted in a further rise in prices. Holders are quoting $2.45@$2.60 a pound. The quotation prior to opening of European hostilities was 20c a pound.

Lycopodium—A continued slow demand and an increase in offerings, which led to active competition among holders, resulted in a further depression of values. Offerings of spot lots are being made freely at 5c decline to $1.30@$1.35 a pound.

Menthol—The demand has been more active and owing to cheap offerings by speculative interests having decreased materially, due to small stocks held by the latter, a firmer and higher market has been established. Some holders are offering spot lots at $3.15 while others refuse to shade $3.20 a pound, showing a gain of 5c over recent sales.

Morphine—Prices are being firmly sustained by domestic makers, on the bulk basis of $6.50@$6.95 an ounce for alkaloid, covering 25 ounce lots, in one delivery. The demand from domestic users and exporters is inanimate, but the strong position of the raw material tends to hold prices firm.

Mustard Seed—Bullish advices from primary markets

abroad, noting damage to the crop and a scarcity of spot supplies, created stronger and higher values for spot lots of English seed. Holders advanced quotations to 12¾c@ 13¼c a pound.

Potassium Bicarbonate—A larger demand and smaller stocks, resulted in a firmer and higher market. Parcels on the spot are being held at higher values, ranging from $1.40 @$1.50 a pound.

Oil of Eucalyptus—Recent arrivals of supplies and more anxiety by holders to market stocks resulted in a weak and lower market. Offerings covered fair quantities on the spot at 1c lower to 60c@65c a pound for parcels of Australian.

Oil of Fennel—Keener competition among holders had a depressing effect on the market and prices suffered an important loss. Offerings were lowered to $4@$4.30 a pound.

Oil of Juniper Berry—A stronger and higher primary market for berries and smaller spot stocks together with light offerings, resulted in stronger and higher prices. Sellers are quoting $11@$12 a pound and buyers in most quarters reported that some difficulty is being experienced to locate spot supplies at the quoted inside range of values, which closed entirely nominal.

Oil of Mustard—For artificial, a firmer trend of the market is apparent, due to the recent higher values of mustard seed and oil, as to limited spot stocks. Prices show a noted gain for the past week and holders are quoting from 28c@30c a pound, little being obtainable at the inside asking price.

Oil of Peppermint—Increased supplies in bulk and a light inquiry from users, influenced a weaker sentiment among holders of spot lots. Offerings are lower at $2.10 @$2.20 a pound.

Oil of Spearmint—Values weakened, showing a loss of 15c a pound, influenced by larger stocks and little buying interest by users. Holders offered spot supplies freely at $1.75@$1.85 a pound which however failed to stimulate trading on a larger basis.

Oil of Wintergreen—The market for second hand spot lots of synthetic oil is lower, owing to a slow demand and increased selling competition. Second hands are asking $1.40 a pound, but this price is subject to shading on firm bids. Manufacturers announced a marked cut in values to $1.20@$1.25 a pound to meet the unabated underselling by speculative holders.

Opium—Notwithstanding a lack of demand which led to a dull, featureless market, holders of spot stocks are firmly adhering to former prices at $11.50 and $12.50 a pound, for powdered and granular supplies respectively.

Potassium Permanganate—A further material decrease in the spot supplies and the high cost of production, coupled with steady inquiries from buyers, imparted a stronger sentiment among holders. Offerings were raised 5c to $2.40@$2.50 a pound, and only moderate lines at the inside price could be located by buyers.

Quinine—Increased sales for export and rumored large export inquiries imparted a decidedly stronger sentiment among second hands. Latter are offering supplies sparingly at 49c@50c an ounce. Domestic makers advanced quotations 5c an ounce to the basis of 55c an ounce in 100-ounce tins for sulphate. Another factor which forced values upward was an advance in prices at the auction sale of bark held recently at Amsterdam.

Saffron—The market for American spot lots closed weak and lower showing a decline in quotations of 5c a pound. The reduction in prices is due to a lack of buyers and increased selling competition among leading holders, who are quoting 90c@$1 a pound. A consular report from Valencia, Spain, says that exports of Valencia saffron from that district in 1915 were valued at $17,058, compared with a value of $17,987 in 1914.

Salol—Supplies in second hands weakened in price owing to a renewal of keen selling competition, due to a continued slow inquiry from users. Quotations on spot lots were lowered to $3.10@$3.15 a pound. This was followed by an important reduction by manufacturers announcing a cut in prices of 75c to $2.50@$2.55 a pound for supplies in bulk. In April of this year prices among second hands touched $10, followed by a steady decline.

Sandarac—The steady movement of supplies having made marked inroads in the spot supply, together with firmer reports from the primary market, influenced stronger views by holders on spot values. Sellers are asking 1½c higher to 27c@28c a pound.

Shellac—A further rise in prices in the Calcutta market and light stocks here, together with a good demand, forced quotations up to higher levels on spot lots. Importers are quoting on the basis of 34c@35c a pound for T. N. supplies, while some holders are asking still higher prices.

Sodium Benzoate—A larger demand and smaller spot supplies of U. S. P. drove up values to higher levels. Holders as a rule quote $8.20@$8.25 a pound, and offerings are rather moderate, few lots being obtainable at $8 a pound. At the close the general quotation was $8.25@ $8.30 a pound.

Sodium Salicylate—Supplies in second hands eased off in value, under keener selling competition and larger offerings. Manufacturers are offering supplies at lower prices ranging from $1.25@$1.30 a pound for supplies in bulk, owing to the keener selling competition from speculative holders.

Sugar of Milk—The strength of the raw material, coupled with a further diminution of stocks on the spot, tended to force up prices 1c a pound. Sellers are quoting 27c@28c a pound. Reports from London note a marked rise in prices, due to a scarcity of stocks there.

Tin Salts—Supplies of crystals and bichloride have been advanced by manufacturers 1¾c a pound. The rise is attributed to a higher market for tin. Sellers are quoting supplies of crystals at 29c and bichloride at 14¼c a pound, in barrels.

Vanillin—Second hands are firmer in their views on prices, owing to a further curtailment of spot stocks. Offerings show a gain of 1c a pound to 56c a pound, being 1c a pound below first hands quotations.

Venice Turpentine—The market scored a noted advance in spot quotations of 25c a pound, based on meager supplies. There were some offerings at $3.20, but most importers are refusing to $3.25 a pound.

Wood Alcohol—Distillers announced an advance of 5c on wood alcohol, 95 per cent, to 80c@85c a gallon, at which figures fair sales were reported.

ARREST BREAKS UP SALVARSAN SWINDLERS

The arrest of Dr. Jean F. Strangaard a short time ago will probably break up the organization of swindlers that has been flooding this country with spurious salvarsan during the last year or more. Dr. Strangaard, who is described as a man of unusual culture and refinement and the last man to be suspected of being connected with any nefarious schemes, was arrested as he stepped from the steamship Copenhagen of the Scandinavian-American Line on her arrival in New York, October 19. Several hundred vials labelled neo-salvarsan were discovered in his stateroom and labels identical with those on the vials containing the spurious substitute were taken from his secretary, George Hardcase. At first it was thought that the contents of the vials were genuine and he was charged with smuggling and released on bail; but an analysis of some of the mixture and a careful scrutiny of the labels and their control numbers revealed that most of it was counterfeit. He was then re-arrested on a charge of violating the Food and Drugs Act and the amount of the bail was increased accordingly. Just before the case was presented to the Grand Jury, Dr. Strangaard disappeared and is still at large. The doctor was at one time located in Hoboken but later removed to Toronto, where he is said to have had a very lucrative practice. It is thought that he will attempt to escape to that country as the crime with which he is charged is not extraditable, and Government officials have ordered that a strict watch be kept at the border.

The identity of the smuggled goods was established at the office of Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, distributors of salvarsan in the United States. Dr. Carl J. Herzog, manager of the pharmaceutical department said his analysis showed little else than common table salt, colored, which it seems has been the most common adulterant used in making the fake compounds.

Heavy Chemical Markets

A BOOM ON IN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Prices Show Big Gains for the Past Few Weeks and Holders Are Very Firm in Their Views—Potassium Prussiate, Yellow, Shows Big Advance

Some weeks ago the chemical market assumed an appearance of firmness that was commented upon several times in these reviews, and it was suggested that a general strengthening in chemical value could be expected as the season advanced. Quite a bit of buying has been quietly done by varied interests and every few days another chemical or two would be added to the list of those showing slight advances. During the past week things began to develop with great rapidity and unless all signs fail the trade is in for an era of high prices. Much of the stocks is going into consumption but there is just a tinge of speculation. The swiftness with which the movement advanced would indicate that mobilization had been under way for some time and the plans of procedure well mapped out.

Unlike last year the campaign at this time is against industrial instead of medicinal chemicals, as more of the industrials are in limited supply and susceptible to a sudden drive. This is evidenced in the quickness with which a number of the industrials were forced up. Take the case of potassium prussiate. In a month's time potassium prussiate, yellow, has advanced over 30 per cent and most of it occurred in the last week. The advance is still on and there are some holders who refuse to quote, foreseeing a price of $1 a pound, and to some even the high prices of last winter are not beyond the range of their vision. The red will follow in sympathy. Sodium cyanide and mixture have increased about 100 per cent in a little over a month. Caustic potash, lying dormant all summer, came to life suddenly in the last week or two and is already included in the list of "good buys." Saltpeter is another potash product that was advanced during the week. Manufacturers say they cannot supply all the demands for sal ammoniac, and the different descriptions are upward bound. Sulphuric acid, which has been one of the weakest commodities in the market, was advanced $2 and $3 a ton during the week. The heavy business done in bleach, soda ash and caustic soda on contract over next year and the sold-up condition for the balance of this year is said to leave manufacturers with very little spot to offer and the situation is reflected in the firmer tone of these articles in second hands.

The declines registered this week were almost nil. Sodium bichromate sold off again, but there seems to be a little buying movement in this article and it is possible that it may soon join in the advance with the others. Potassium chlorate has not picked up from the slump after the recent big advance, but there is only a short time to go until the 1917 contracts are in force, and unless stocks are received in sufficient quantities from other sources, the spot market will soon be based on the new contracts. Sodium prussiate gave no indication of immediate strengthening. Some of the items follow more in detail:

Acids—Heavy purchases in sulphuric acid have stiffened the market and $25 a ton was apparently the very low spot price on the 66 degree brimstone acid, and $22@$23 a ton on pyrites. The muriatic and the nitric are also giving indications of strength and most dealers are holding firm on their quotations.

The following quotations were given again for the week:

Muriatic, 18 degree, 1¾c@1½c a pound; 20 degree, 1½c @1⅞c; 22 degree, 2⅛c@2⅜c a pound.

Nitric, 36 degree, 5c@5¼c a pound; 38 degree, 5½c@ 5¾c a pound; 40 degree, 6c@6¼c a pound; 42 degree, 6½c @6¾c a pound.

Sulphuric, 1c@1¼c a pound for 60 degrees, and 1½c@ 1¾c a pound for 66 degree spot. On contract, 66 degree, 93 per cent, $23 a ton and 97 per cent, $30 a ton.

Alums—No changes were recorded in alum values though it was predicted that potassium prices would advance. The quotation for the past week however remained the same ranging from 6½c a pound for the lump to 7c a pound for the powdered. Ammonia alum kept the range from 4c for the lump to 5c@5½c a pound for the powdered. Chrome alum held at 23c@25c a pound and aluminum sulphate was quoted at 2c@3c for low grade and 3½c@4c high grade.

Bleaching Powder—The demand for bleach in both domestic and export containers is on the increase and spot stocks are said to be getting scarce. Large drums were again quoted at 4½c a pound but most sellers were asking ⅞c@¼c a pound more. In export drums 6c a pound was low. Manufacturers say they are unable to quote on spot and are sold for 1917 on contract with deliveries in some instances to be made in 1918.

Calcium Carbide—Manufacturers of calcium carbide are said to be sold for from four to six months ahead, a condition that has been present all year and spot is only available at rare intervals.

Copper Sulphate—The values in copper sulphate were strong and the upward course of the metal is said to be pointing to another rise in the salt. Export orders are coming in in good volume and domestic consumption was moderate. Small crystals 90-92 per cent, December, January, February, March, was offered at 9⅜c a pound; 92-95 per cent, nearby deliveries, were offered at 10c a pound. For 98-99 per cent large crystals 12c@12½c a pound was asked, and for small crystals, 11¾c@11⅞c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—The movement in potassium chlorate has not been large since the recent flurry that advanced prices, but values were holding around 62c@63c a pound in second hands. Manufacturers have not receded from their quotations of 70c a pound for spot or future delivery.

Potash, Caustic—Inquiries developed for caustic potash during the week with the 70-75 per cent having the call. It has been said that stocks of caustic have been low, and that prices did not advance on account of a want of interest by the consuming public. Now that there is a sign of interest, prices took an immediate jump and 88-92 per cent was quoted at 87c@90c a pound. The rise in the 70-75 was even greater and little was to be had at any price. The low price quoted was 72c but most dealers were asking 75c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—Stocks of the yellow prussiate on spot have dwindled to almost nothing with the sudden interest displayed in that article. In the first few days of the week under review the price jumped to 80c a pound and at the close 85c a pound was asked. Holders of stocks are not disposed to sell but are waiting for still higher prices which makes the stringency in supplies all the more noticeable. The red prussiate is also firmer and $2.35 a pound was low.

Saltpeter—Quotations on saltpeter were advanced 1c a pound, bringing quotations to 32c for the granular, 32½c for the powdered and 33c for the crystals. The new prices are based on the increased cost of potassium muriate.

Soda Ash—Second hand quotations in soda ash are strengthening as spot stocks are being absorbed. A few sales were recorded at 3c a pound for the 58 per cent, light, but 3⅛c was usually asked. Manufacturers in some instances were quoting 3¼c per running pound for the light 58 per cent, but the supply was very limited. Practically no more contract business can be assumed for next year.

Soda, Caustic—The sold-up condition of the manufacturers and the increasing demands for the caustic are having their effect on second hand quotations. A bid of 4⅛c a pound for a quantity, found no takers and the lowest quotation apparently was 4¼c a pound for the 76 per cent fused. Manufacturers have little to offer either on spot or on contract over next year.

Sodium Bichromate—The values of sodium bichromate, following the performances of past weeks, were up and down. Prices dropped to 21c@22c a pound, at which price the slightest buying pressure would send quotations to 23c@24c a pound. The real strength of the article may develop in the next week or two.

Sodium Cyanide—Sales of sodium cyanide and cyanide mixture were said to have been made at 78c a pound but at the close 80c@82c a pound was offered. Stocks are said to be very low and the demand for export is absorbing all offered.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

IMPORTED PRODUCTS GAIN; DOMESTIC LOWER

Two Price Movements in the Dye Market—Increased Production Affects Dyes Made Here—Import Difficulties Stiffen Foreign Goods

Vegetable dyeing materials were moving in a moderate way and prices did not vary to any great extent from those previously given. There are two groups that have been seeking opposite levels, higher and lower, for some time and the process was continued during the past week. Imported materials are showing the upward tendencies and with few exceptions may be described as stronger. Tanners are interested in much the same items as the textile trade and their combined demands are making some impression on the products offered. Other countries are also in need of these products and their activities in producing sections are helping to influence the firmer tone in primary markets. These factors are reflected in the enhancing values of divi-divi, gambier, myrobalans and sumac, all of which held their ground or gained more in the last few days. Cutch was inclined to be a bit easier in some quarters, but there were holders who refused to make any concessions. It was said that very little was doing in indigo, but prices held firm. Archil was easy at the recent reductions and inquiries were the only feature of this article. A domestic archil is now contending for business against the imported product.

Domestic products are making for lower levels, but the declines are very gradual and are said to have about reached the bottom. Production is ample for present requirements, competition is brisk, and prices are inclined to stay easy. Logwood extracts and hematine paste and crystals were offered at reductions from former quotations in nearly all quarters. The lower prices have been in evidence for some time, but it was not until the last week or so that they have been generally accepted by sellers. Flavine and quercitron were in easy position. Fustic seemed a little firmer as its manufacture had been somewhat neglected and supplies were slightly diminished.

Coal-tar products were in brisk demand and spot was not always obtainable. Manufacturers of finished colors are busily engaged with contract orders and the spot market is mostly supplied from resale stocks. Several factories expect to have several items added to their production by the first of the year, and, while some of them are already being produced in other plants, the demand is increasing and there is some difficulty in keeping the market supplied. Among such products to be made may be mentioned meta phenylenediamine, naphthonic acids, Schaeffer salts, R. salts and some of the toluidines. A description of some of the important vegetable and coal-tar products follows more in detail:

Albumen—Prices on egg albumen are getting a little stiffer as stocks on spot are diminishing and primary values show no inclination to weaken. Importers formerly quoting 78c a pound have raised their prices to 80c while the lowest prices at which stocks are obtainable are around 75c@76c a pound. For shipment 70c@72c a pound was quoted. Stocks of domestic blood albumen range from 28c@34c and the imported up to 40c a pound.

Archil—Inquiries for archil are on the increase but no transactions of any note were recorded. Prices for the double extract were again quoted at 20c@25c a pound and the concentrated at 30c@35c a pound.

Cochineal—The demand for cochineal continues slow and prices were easy at the recent reductions. Fair quality was said to have been offered at 60c a pound and 62c@63c was quite generally quoted. For druggist's quality 68c@70c a pound was asked.

Cutch—Demand for cutch has been fairly good, but stocks are of good size and there are said to be some dealers who, desiring to realize, are offering at concession. From these, offerings of staple brands in boxes were had as low as 9¼c a pound, whereas, 11c@12½c a pound is usually asked. In bales 9c@10c a pound is quoted.

Gambier—Spot supplies of gambier are again scarce and prices are looking upward. Silk dyers who were said to have been well supplied on contract are in the market and tanners were also said to be buying. For shipment quotations have advanced ¼c a pound to 9c for the common; 9½c is asked for goods afloat and 10½c@11c for spot.

Indigo—Consumers have not been engaged in active buying of indigo for the past few weeks, but prices were in nearly all instances held at former quotations. Just before the tariff became effective large quantities were bought by consumers, enough it is thought to last for some little time. Bengal was offered at a range of from $3.25 @$3.75; Oudes, $3.00@$3.25; Guatemala, $2.50@$3.25; Kurpahs, $2.75@$3.25; Madras, $1.05@$1.25.

Logwood—Campeche logwood is said to be scarce but other grades and kinds are fairly plentiful. Dealers in primary markets are asking $60 a ton c.i.f. New York which consumers are unwilling to pay, and the demand is for Hayti and Jamaica at $30 to $40 a ton. Solid extract of standard quality was offered at 33c a pound and the liquid 51 degree at 17c@19c a pound. Products of low tinctorial power could have been bought 4c@5c a pound less. Hematine paste ranged from 20c@24c a pound and the crystals were offered at 34c, 36c and 38c a pound according to quality.

Sumac—Sicily sumac held firm at the prices quoted in the last review while the domestic article was advanced to $48@$50 a ton. Spot Sicily sumac is scarce and all stocks afloat were said to be sold. For shipment $74 a ton was asked. The extracts range from 6c a pound for the domestic to 12c for the imported.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Several manufacturers are not quoting at the present market value of aniline oil, and are not anxious to sell, but when occasion demands they have been known to meet competition. The quantity price was around 25c a pound and small quantities were sold at 28c @30c a pound. The salts were quoted at 35c a pound but there were sellers at both below and above these figures.

Benzoic Acid—Some manufacturers were firm in their price of $6 a pound on contract for delivery in the first six months of 1917 and insist that the quantity delivered, whether to one or more parties, must aggregate 1,000 pounds a month. Upon the consummation of such a contract manufacturers are in a position to make spot deliveries at the same price.

Benzaldehyde—The contract price on benzaldehyde was given as $5 a pound for deliveries over six months and about 100 a month can be delivered at the same price for the balance of the year to anyone contracting.

Benzidine—Spot prices on benzidine base were quoted at $2.25 a pound and contract at $1.90 in which case spot was available at $1.90 also.

Benzidine Sulphate—For spot benzidine sulphate $2 a pound was asked, but with a contract, spot was available at the contract price, $1.65 a pound.

Dimethylaniline—There were some spot offers of dimethylaniline at 65c@75c a pound according to quantity while contract was offered at 60c a pound and it was said that a contract over 1917 would have been shaded a little more.

Naphthylamine—An accident to the machinery in one of the large plants making naphthylamine has interrupted operations for another week and most of the spot stocks on hand were used for deliveries on contract orders. The spot offers were $1.25 a pound in small quantities.

Metaphenylenediamine—Offerings of metaphenylenediamine are a little freer and December delivery was quoted at $1.05 a pound.

Paranitraniline—Spot stocks are high and scarce and where available $1.80 a pound is asked. Manufacturers are sold up on contract and are adding to their equipment to care for the new business. Contract is quoted at $1.30 a pound.

FRANK L. MAY & CO. TO CONTINUE IN BUSINESS

Frank L. May & Co., Inc., whose plant at Perth Amboy, N. J., including unfilled orders and contracts, was recently sold to the Bothamley Chemical Company of New York, will not go out of business, according to a statement made to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS by Mr. May, the president, but will have another plant for the manufacture of dyes in operation within thirty days.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.52½	— .55
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	41.50	—43.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.80	— .85
97 p.c.	gal.	.85	— .90
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.59	— .60
188 proof	gal.	.60	— .62
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb, Dom.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.65	— 4.75
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .18
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .48½
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .75
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.50	—20.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .69
White	lb.	.06	— .06¾
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .23
Barium Carb, prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .65
90 per cent	gal.	.65	— .70
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Subnitrate	lb.	2.85	— 3.10
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Borax, in bbls. crystals	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 1.40
U. S. P.		—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
Imported	lb.	.24½	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.00	—12.25
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .80½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .81½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .83½
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .83½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .81
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.82	— .82½
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.06	— .07
Disulphide, technical	lb.	.07	— .08
Castoreum	lb.	—	— —
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy		.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, powd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.50	— .55
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	.87	— .95
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .12
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.41	— .45
Oleate	oz.	.81	— .94
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.30
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.39	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.43	— .45
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	9.40	— 9.60
Ounces	oz.	9.40	— 9.50
Eighths	oz.	9.60	— 9.75
Phosphate, bulk	oz.	7.35	— 7.55
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	7.75	— 7.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	— .32
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	— .42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .64
Spanish Apples	lb.		
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.75	—10.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph),			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.68	— .71
Spanish	lb.	.71	— .74
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10	— .11
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.52½	— .53
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.53½	— .54
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.50	— .52
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.40	— .41
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.36	— .37
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.95	— 3.00
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .70
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.15	— .16
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—18.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.25	— 5.45
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.10	— .12
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.52	— .55
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.21	— .21½
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.30	— .50
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	— —
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— —
Regular	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Lycopodium	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.21	— .23
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.87	— 2.00
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.03
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	— —
Small flake	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Sorts	lb.	.40	— .41
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.05	— 3.10
Recryst	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—81.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— 61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .14

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20 — .22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	6.50 — 6.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	6.55 — 6.60
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes,	oz.	6.75 — 6.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	6.80 — 6.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride ⅛oz	oz.	7.45 — 7.70
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10 — .11
Irish	lb.	.08 — .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00 — 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00 —15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00 —14.50
Tonquin	oz.	16.00 —19.00
Druggists	lb.	16.00 —16.50
Synthetic	lb.	11.00 —12.00
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08 — .10
Balls	lb.	.08 — .10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18 — .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22 — .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	06½— .07
Powdered	lb.	.10 — .10½
Opium, cases	lb.	— —12.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	— —12.05
Granular	lb.	— —13.00
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	— —13.00
Orthoform	oz.	— — 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	— — 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25 — 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50 — 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32 — .33
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.03½— .04
Cream	lb.	.05¾— .06¼
Lily white	lb.	.07¾— .08¼
Snow white	lb.	.11½— .12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	30.00 —32.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	— — .80
Red	lb.	— — 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	— — —
Piperidine	oz.	.85 — .90
Piperin	oz.	.55 — .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70 — 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75 — .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25 — 1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	.45 — .60
C.P.	lb.	.75 — .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35 — 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50 — 1.55
Cyanide U. S. P.	lb.	.60 — 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05 — 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50 — 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	— — 3.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	— — .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.30½— .31
Permanganate	lb.	2.40 — 2.50
Salicylate	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50 — .60
C.P.	lb.	.60 — .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75 — .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02 — .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	— — 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12 — .13½
Rasped	lb.	.10 — .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½— .12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	— — .55
50-oz. tins	oz.	— — .50½
25-oz. tins	oz.	— — .56
5-oz. tins	oz.	— — .57
1-oz. tins	oz.	— — .60
Second hands	oz.	.49 — .50
Amsterdam	oz.	— — —
German	oz.	— — —
Java	oz.	.47 — .50
Resorcin crystals	lb.	35.00 —36.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34 — .35
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60 — .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00 —21.25
Safrol	lb.	— — —
Salicin, bulk	ib.	12.00 —12.75
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.50 — 2.55
Second hands	lb.	3.00 — 3.15
Sandalwood	lb.	.11 — .17
Ground	lb.	.13 — .20
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.50 —41.50
Powdered	lb.	38.00 —38.50
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50 — 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70 — 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	— — .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60 — .61
Nitrate	oz.	.44¾— .46¾
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40 — .41
Oxide	oz.	.96 — 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb	.15¾— .16
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11 — .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11½— .12½
Ordinary	lb.	.08 — .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .27
Mottled, pure	lb	.11 — .13
Ordinary	lb.	.08 — .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90 — 2.00
Citrate	lb.	.60 — .62
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	8.25 — 8.30
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02 — .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80 — .81
Glycerophosphate crystale.	lb.	2.55 — 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾— .02¼
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	— — 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50 — 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05 — .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09 — .12
Dried	lb.	.20 — .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05 — .05½
Tungstate	lb.	— — 1.50
Salicylate bulk	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43 — .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46 — .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	— — 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47 — .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85 — 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06 — .06½
Powdered	lb.	.06½— .07
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.45 — 2.60
Strontium Acetate	lb.	— — 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80 — .81
Iodide	oz.	.35 — .40
Nitrate	lb.	.32 — .35
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	— — 1.08
Powder	oz	— — 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.	— — 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90 — .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.27 — .28
Sulphonal	oz.	.50 — 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00 —16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50 —14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95 — 2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10 — 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30 — 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95 — 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30 — .35
Washed	lb.	.08 — .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02 — .04
Purified	lb.	.12 — .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03¾— .04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20 — .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	— — .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61 — .63
Casks	lb.	.50 — .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50 — .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75 — .90
hymol, crystals	lb.	10.00 —10.25
Iodide	lb.	9.75 —10.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½— .30
Bichloride	lb.	.14¼— .14¾
Oxide	lb.	.44 — .46
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25 — 3.00
Commercial	gal.	2.00 — 2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.25 — 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.11½— .12
Spirits. See Naval Stores.		
Vanillin	lb.	.55 — .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53 — .56
Gran.	lb.	.22 — .25
Med.	lb.	.30 — .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25 — .26
Chloride	lb.	.13 — .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50 — 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45 — .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	— — 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15 — .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½— .07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.03¼— .03½
56 deg.	lb.	.06½— .07½
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.16 — .17
70 deg.	lb.	.08½— .09
80 deg.	lb.	.09½— .10
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	— — —
ex Toluol	lb.	9.45 — 9.60
Boric, cryst. sacks	lb.	.11¾— .12¼
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11¼— .14½
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45 — 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.20 — 4.24
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs.	lb.	.55 — .60
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60 — .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61 — .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.57½— .59
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90 — 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20 — 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	— — .67
Powder	lb.	— — .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75 — .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38 — 1.50
German	lb.	— — —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28 — 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40 — 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22 — .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40 — 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35 — .40
Dilute	lb.	.85 — 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40 — .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90 — .55
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90 — 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½— .08½
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30 — .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.58 — .59
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55 — .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.90 — 1.20
Phosphoric	lb.	.30 — .33
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25 — 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15 — 3.35
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15 — .18
Crude	gal.	.25 — .30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Stearic	lb.	.14 — .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05 — .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12 — .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	— — 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb	— — .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	— — .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.35 — 4.55
Valeric	lb.	2.45 — 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	— — —
Artificial	lb.	5.50 — 6.40
Amber, crude	lb.	— — —
Rectified	lb.	— — —
Anise	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Bergamot	lb.	5.35 — 5.40
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.50 — 3.80
Synthetic	lb.	3.00 — 3.15
Cade	lb.	.60 — .68
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.85 — .95
[illegible] gravity	lb.	.12 — .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16 — 18
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.50 — 4.55
Caraway	lb.	3.10 — 3.25
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Lead Free	lb.	1.30 — 1.32
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85 — .90
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00 —21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.45 — .45½
Java	lb.	.85 — .87
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.25 — 1.27
Copaiba	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.60 —10.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.20 — 3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.20 — 4.30
Erigeron	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.60 — .63
California	lb.	— — —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.00 — 4.30
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85 — 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.30 — 3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.25 — 3.65
Gingergrass	lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Ginger	lb.	7.65 — 8.00
Hemlock	lb.	.53 — .57
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	11.00 —12.00
Twice rect.	lb.	— — —
Wood	lb.	— — —
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95 — 4.15
Spike	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
Garden	lb.	.60 — .65
Lemon	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	.79 — .84
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75 — 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.82 — 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Malefern	lb.	— — —
Mustard, natural	lb.	22.00 —22.75
Artificial	lb.	28.00 —30.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00 —58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00 —65.00
Artificial		— — —
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10 — 1.12
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20 — 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.50 — 2.65
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.95 — 3.05

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	2.90	— 5.00
Rhodium	oz.	12.50	—14.00
Rose, Natural	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Synthetic	lb.	.73	— .83
Rosemary, French	lb.	.40	— .42
Safrol	lb.	10.00	—10.10
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
West Indian	lb.	.70	— .80
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.27	— .28
Artificial	lb.	—	— —
Savin	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Spearmint	lb.	.50	— .60
Spruce	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Tansy	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.95	— 5.40
Heavy	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Synthetic bulk	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Wormwood	lb.	10.00	—22.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	30.00	—37.00
Manila	lb.	25.00	—30.00
Artificial			

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.52	— .54
South American	lb.	.62	— .63
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.02
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .81
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.37	— .38

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.39	— .50
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.09½	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.20	— .25
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .11
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.25	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .32
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .31
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.14	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.07½	— .08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .08
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	— .11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10½	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10½	— .12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12½	— .14½
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	.05	— .05½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .20
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04½	— .05
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.60	— .65
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.95	— 7.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.60	— 3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	— —
Green label	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .45
XX	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .12½
Juniper	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08½
Sloe	lb.	.70	— .80
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .04½

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Borage	lb.	.92	— .00
Calendula	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.53	— .58
Belgian	lb.	.55	— .60
Roman	lb.	.50	— .52
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.23	— .27
Dogwood	lb.	.12	— .15
Elder	lb.	.16	— .17
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.22	— .29
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.22	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	— .39
Malva, blue	lb.	1.22	— 1.25
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .54
Saffron, American	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Valencia	lb.	11.10	—11.20
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.06	— .07
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves anl tops	lb.	.06	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.22
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.85	— 2.50
Catnip	lb.	.06	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.59	— .64
Chiretta	lb.	.30	— .31
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .21
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.40	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21½	— .23
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Henna	lb.	10½	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .21
Laurel	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.48	— .50
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.23	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	.40	— .41
French	lb.	.28	— .28½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	— —
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.36	— 1.50
Rosemary	lb.	.09	— .09½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	Nominal
Grinding	lb.	—	— .65
Greek	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Spanish	lb.	.07	— .07½
Savory	lb.	.17½	— .18
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.65	— .70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.41	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .41
Tinnevelly	lb.	.17	— .27
Pods	lb.	.30	— .35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .11½
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.18½	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .11
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .12
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	— .06½
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04½	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	— .20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	— .73
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .78
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.76	— .79
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .43
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.15	— .16
German	lb.	.35	— .39
Arnica	lb.	.55	— .60
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .08
Bermuda	lb.	.49	— .50
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	— .06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10	— .11½
Beth	lb.	.19	— .25
Bitter	lb	.22	— .24
Blood	lb.	.11	— .12
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.19	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
Unbleached	lb.	.25	— .27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Dandelion, German	lb.	.32	— .36
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.60	— .66
Elecampane	lb.	.10	— .10½
Galangal	lb.	.10	— .12
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .07
Gentian	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	— .18
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.35	— 5.45
Powdered	lb.	5.45	— 5.70
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Helleborne, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Black	lb.	.15	— .17

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.95	— 2.06
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Rio	lb.	2.75	— 3.05
Jalap, whole	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.37	— .41
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .69
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19	— .21
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.12½	— .14
Finger	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.29	— .35
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.32	— .35
Pleurisy	lb.	.14	— .14½
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.20	— .26
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.18	— .19
Cuts	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.13	— .14
Senega, Northern	lb.	.65	— .68
Southern	lb.	.65	— .68
Serpentaria	lb.	.30	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.28	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.31	— .32
Spikenard	lb.	.11	— .12½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.09	— .10
Squill	lb.	.14	— .14½
Stillingia	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .36
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.75	— .80
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.28	— .31
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.10	— .13
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.14	— .14½
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .20½
Star	lb.	.22	— .23
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Caraway	lb.	.49	— .50
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.15
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50
Decorticated	lb.	—	— —
Celery	lb.	.18½	— .19
Colchicum	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, natural	lb.	.10½	— .11
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	— —
Levant	lb.	—	— —
Mogador	lb.	.20	— .20½
Morocco	lb.	.18½	— .19
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.12	— .13
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.50	—10.75
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	— .06½
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .27½
Millet, natural	lb.	.03	— .03½
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Bombay	lb.	.08½	— .09
California, brown	lb.	.11	— .11½
Chinese	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.12½	— .13
English, yellow	lb.	.12¾	— .13
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .35½
Turkish	lb.	.27	— .28
Russian	lb.	.34	— .34½
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.71	— .72
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.22	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.10	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.85	— .90

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.37	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.32	— .34
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.17	— .18
White	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .80
Gamboge	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.25	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.29	— .31
Mastic	lb.	.40	— .41
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Sorts	lb.	.12½	— .13¼
Tears	lb.	.11	— .12
Sandarac	lb.	.27	— .28
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.60	— 9.05
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.20	— .21
Bees, white	lb.	.42	— .49
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .33
Refined	lb.	.35	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.34	— .37
No. 3	lb.	.27	— .29
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .20
Japan	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .04⅝
Powdered	lb.	.04⅝	— .05½
Alum, chrome	lb.	.23	— .25
Potash, lump	lb.	—	— .06½
Ground	lb.	—	— .06¾
Powdered	lb.	—	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum, Sulph., low	lb.	.02	— .03
High Grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.09	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.12	— .14
Lump	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Barium, chloride	ton	100.00	—110.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .07½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	75.00	—80.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .45
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11½
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¾
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¾
Powdered	lb.	.12¾	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09¼
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11¼	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01¾
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02⅜
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .04¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .42
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.85	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.63	— .70
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton		—	—450.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	.83	— .90
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.32	— .33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¾	— .03¾
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.24	— .26
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.		1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		4.50	— 5.00
Chlorate	lb.	[illegible]	— [illegible]
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .82
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.20
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.40	— .45
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	01	— 01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs.		.60	— 75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals, 60 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
	ton		—29.50

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.03¼	— .01
66 deg. carboys..per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 1.50
Oleum 20 p.c.		.01¼	— .02
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.75	— .80
Blood	lb.	.32	— .40
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— .05
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.62	— .65
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
English	lb.	.30	— .35
Cutch, bales	lb.	.09	— .10
Boxes	lb.	.11	— .12½
Divi-Divi	ton	52.00	—60.00
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic Stick	ton	18.00	—20.00
Young, root	ton	—	— —
Gambier, Spot	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Madras	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Logwood, stick	ton	25.00	—50.00
Roots	ton	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .25
Myrobalans	ton	53.00	—55.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.57	— .60
Chinese	lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron	ton	28.00	—32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Sumac	ton	74.00	—80.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11	— 11¾
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	— .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic	lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood	lb.	.03	— .05
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.20	— .25
Concentrated	lb.	.30	— .35
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.10	— .12
Borneo	lb.	.10	— .12
Mangrove	lb.	.07	— .08
Fustic	lb.	.18	— .20
Gall	lb.	.18	— .20
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.34	— .38
Extract, Contract	lb.	—	— —
Spot	lb.	.20	— .24
Hemlock	lb.	.04½	— .05
Indigo	lb.	.30	— .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.33	— .35
51 degrees contracts	lb.	.17	— .19
Spot	lb.	.17	— .20
Oak	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berry	lb.	.50	— .53
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.06½	— .07
Unclarified	lb.	.06	— .06½
Quercitron	lb.	.09	— .10
Sumac	lb.	.07	— .13

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic		—	— —
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Orange	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
p-Amidophenol	lb.	6.00	—10.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.25	— .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35	— .40
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.05
Anthracene (80-85p.c. imp'ty)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Basic Green		—	—11.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.63	— .70
Benzol, Com.	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzidine	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown	lb.	—	— 2.00
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Chrysomine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .65
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .44
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.80	— .90
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .90
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Direct Black	lb.	—	— 2.50
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Eosine	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Indigo, 20% paste (German)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Malachite Green	lb.	15.00	—20.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green		—	— —
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Methylene Blue	lb.	6.50	—14.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	7.50	—10.00
Naphthalene	lb.	.07	— .10
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Nigrosine, Water Sol	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Nigrosine, fat soluble	lb.	—	— 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.30	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— 1.00
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .75
o-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.70
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	20.00	—28.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
o—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
p—Toluidene, contract	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Toluol, pure	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Toluol Commercial 90%	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
m—Toluylenediamine		—	— —
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	—	— 4.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	4.00	— 4.60
Sulphur Brown, chestnut	lb.	—	— .50
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.		—	— —
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.77	— .79
Domestic, prime	gal.	.75	— .76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00	—85 00
Norwegian	bbl.	130.00	—155.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07	— .0 ¼
English	lb.	.07	— .07¼
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.10½	— .11
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.29	— 1.30
Off Prime	gal.	1.09	— 1.10
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.94	— .95
No. 1	gal.	.89	— .90
No. 2	gal.	.84	— .85
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	—	— —
Brown, strained	gal.	.65	— .66
Light, strained	gal.	.67	— .68
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.69	— .71
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.71	— .72
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.19	— 1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14	— 1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.09	— 1.14
Prime	gal.	.99	— 1.04
Dark	gal.	.89	— .90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.12	— .12½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Saponified	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.09½	— .10
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.80	— .81
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.78	— .79
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Double pressed	lb.	.14¼	— .14½
Triple pressed	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.01	— 1.05
Prime	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.67	— .68
Bleached	gal.	.69	— .70
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.71	— .72

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.80	— .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Cases	lb.	.14½	— .15
No. 3	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Cochin, imported	lb.	.16	— .16½
Copra	lb.	.12½	— .13¼
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	13.01	—13.06
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.85	— .86
Summer, yellow	gal.	.12¾	— .13
Summer, white	gal.	—	— —
Winter yellow	gal.	—	— —
Croton	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .97
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .98
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .99
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.00
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.05	— 1.06
Foots	lb.	.10	— .10¼
U. S. P.	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	—	— —
Commercial	lb.	.11½	— .12
Prime, red	lb.	.11½	— .12
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.13½	— .14
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.13½	— .14
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.98	— 1.01
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.65	— .75
Yellow	gal.	.50	— .60
Poppy	gal	—	— 1.60
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	—
Blown	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
Refined	gal.	.95	— .96
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	.32	— .33
Second	gal.	.42	— .43
Third	gal.	.53	— .54
Sesame, domestic	gal	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.05	— 1.15
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.50	— .55
Commercial	gal.	.40	— .45

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,			
25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— 22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— 19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— 35
No. 200	gal.	24	— 25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— 24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— 23½

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal.	.48½—	.49
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.43½—	.44
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.40½—	.41½
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.50 —	3.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	7.75 —	8.00
Rosin, com, to g'd.	280-lb. bbl.	6.55 —	6.60

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.40 —	.40½
Diamond "I"	lb.	.38 —	.38½
V. S. O.	lb.	.39 —	.39½
Fine orange	lb.	.36 —	.36½
Second orange	lb.	.34 —	.34½
T. N.	lb.	.34 —	.35
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.30 —	.30½
Button	lb.	.34 —	.36
Regular, bleached	lb.	.33 —	.34
Bone, Dry	lb.	.40 —	.42

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.18 —	.19
Canton, rolls	lb.	.11½—	.11¾
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.36 —	.37
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14 —	.15
Bombay	lb.	.10 —	.10¾
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.18 —	.19
Mombassa	lb.	.30 —	.30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26 —	.26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	— —	.26
Penang	lb.	.32 —	.32½
Zanzibar	lb.	.17¾—	.17½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20 —	.21
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16 —	.17
African	lb.	.09¼—	.09½
Cochin	lb.	.09½—	.10
Japan	lb.	.07 —	.07¾
Mace, Banda	lb.	.57 —	.57½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53 —	.53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.18½—	.19
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.17 —	.20
Hungarian	lb.	.26 —	.27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
White	lb.	.22 —	.22¼
Pimento	lb.	.05¼—	.06¼

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—41.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—36.50
Montgomery		—	—38.00
New Orleans	ton	38.00	—41.00
Corn Cake	short ton	39.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	41.50	—43.50
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—44.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.65 —	.75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38 —	.40
Open kettle	gal.	.40 —	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½—	.20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18 —	.22
Medium	lb.	.24 —	.26
Fancy	lb.	.38 —	.42
Honey—			

COCOA

Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 —	.15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11 —	.13
Buckwheat ext.		.06½—	.07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— —	3.01
Accra	lb.	.11½—	.12
Bahia	lb.	.11½—	.12¼
Cuban	lb.	.11½—	.12
Caracas	lb.	.15 —	.15¼
Hayti	lb.	.10½—	.11
Maracaibo	lb.	.17½—	.18
Trinidad	lb.	.14¼—	.14½

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar- bu'le	Fed-eral	War- ner
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.85	7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.90	7.65
Confectioners' A	7.40	7.40	7.40	—	7.40
Fine gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.75	7.50

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Dento-Chemical Company Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; chemists, druggists; E. and S. Sachs, D. Seigensohn, 201 West 120th street.

Chromos Chemical Company, Inc., New York; capital, $90,000; chemicals, compounds, products; N. R. Green, G. E. Moeset, D. I. Strauss, Aeolian Hall.

Crystal Drug Company, Kansas City; capital, $2,500; to conduct a retail and wholesale drug business; John O. Evans, W. G. Peters, Frank A. Boys.

The Beagle Drug Company, Marietta, O.; capital, $10,000; Ray M. Beagle, A. H. Scott, R. H. Gerke, L. D. Bosley, A. T. Williamson.

Atlantic Dyestuff Company, Boston; capital, $50,000, Montgomery Reed, Albert C. Burrage, Jr., Thomas W. Nason.

Titanium Pigment Company, Inc., Augusta, Me.; capital, $3,000,000; to manufacture and deal in paints, oils, dyes; E. L. Mclean, S. L. Fogg, F. E. Southard, E. M. Leanitt, E. J. Noble, R. S. Buzzell, Augusta, Me.; Pauline Lowell, Hallowell, Me.

Wheelock Manufacturing Company, Inc., Portland, Me.; capital, $10,000; to manufacture and deal in compounds for the healing of certain skin diseases, etc.; Ingram B. Wheelock, Clara M. Swanton, Portland, Me.; Fred M. Wheelock, Fitzdale, Vt.; Gertie M. Carpenter, Old Orchard, Me.

Thoro Medical Company, Alba, Mo.; capital, $5,000; to manufacture and sell medicines from formulas owned by the company; D. A. Carlysle, D. S. Smith, Frank Wheeler.

Penn Wholesale Drug Company, Philadelphia; capital, $10,000; to manufacture drugs and druggists' sundries; Sara Nelson, John Nelson, Joseph M. Archer.

Empire Powder Corporation, Leroy, N. Y.; capital $100,000; chemicals, compounds, apparatus, explosives; R. C. Taylor, A. E. McBride, F. C. Slee, Buffalo.

J. Early Wood, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; manufacturers, brokers, chemicals, supplies, colors; T. J. Albrecht, L. I. Jones, J. E. Wood, Jr., Siwanoy Place, Pelham Manor.

Rogers Drug Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; capital, $5,000; drugs, medicines, chemicals; D. H. Lamay, M. A. and G. C. Rogers, South Avenue, Brighton, Rochester.

Drug and Dyestuff Corporation, New York; capital, 100 shares no par value, begin business with $500; alkalies, chemicals, drugs, medicines; F. Hoeing, B. L. Walter, A. J. Brett, 904 Ogden avenue.

American Color Manufacturing Company, Passaic, N. J.; capital, $100,000; to manufactture and deal in chemicals, colors, drugs, Arthur B. Sinclair, Claude G. Francis, Elvin H. Killheffer, Passaic.

Mirrolike Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York; capital, $100,000; chemicals, drugs, paints, polishes, cleansing materials, preserving, polishing wood, metal; G. Schnoor, G. Stoye, T. H. Moech, 2,734 Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx.

Eagle Chemical Works, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; chemicals, printing, lithographing materials, inks; A. Katz, J. J. Murray, J. Frank, 792 East 175th street.

The H. R. Ackerman Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; capital, $10,000; drugs, chemicals, merchandise; J. C. and H. R. Ackerman, 2,108 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn.

Friars Chemical Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, $500,000; to carry on business of chemists, etc.; G. E. Fooks, K. M. Doughtery, L. S. Dorfe.

Eastern Guano Company, Inc., New York; capital, $50,000; potash, mine phosphate rocks, cereals, grain; W. Ferguson, R. A. Watson, J. E. Mills, 42 Broadway.

Glistenfoam Company, Inc., Woodhaven, N. Y.; capital, $5,000; chemists, druggists; W. L. Bainton, A. W. Pini, R. L. Kahle, 21 Windon street, Woodhaven.

Authorizations

Cosmic Chemical Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del.; capital, $300,000; Representative, O. W. Tolley, 74 Cortlandt street, New York.

AMERICA, ENGLAND AND JAPAN SUPPLY RUSSIA WITH DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

(*Continued from page* 12)

of it was passed on to the German colony on the Volga, and part to factories that prepared the licorice, but the main portion was sent away in a semi-prepared condition—to Hamburg, where the Hamburg Licorice Root Company is situated. This company monopolized the export of licorice root and obtaining it in Russia at 12-18 roubles ($6-$9) per pood (36 pounds), sold it to England, America, Denmark, Sweden and other countries where it had a complete network of agents, at from 70-80 roubles ($35-$40) per pood. This monopoly had been established by the Germans about twenty years before the war. The Bingenrot factory had been erected for treating it in the Ural. Large capital invested in it made it possible to completely smother any Russian competition, and in the subsequent ten years the Germans controlled the root without any difficulty whatever. It is remarkable that just before the war the Germans, according to the "Commercial Telegraph" of Moscow, exported all the reserves of both raw and semi-manufactured licorice root, so that at the present moment consequent on the almost complete suppression of its production owing to the war, our pharmaceutical world is completely deprived of it excepting what it can obtain from abroad, probably originally from Germany, and it can be understood at very fancy prices.

It is pretty much with licorice root as with worm seed. The control of the raw material and the manufactured product ought to be in Russian hands; but in both cases the foreign chemist has obtained control of the situation, as is unfortunately the case with many other items of interest to Russia that need never have left the country.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.65	— .75
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.35	— .40
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—			
Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.75	— 3.25
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .15
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.42	— .44
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.05
From Toluol	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.56	— .57
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.59	— .62
1-lb. bottles	lb.	65.	— .70
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.68½	— .70
Less than keg	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .90
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼. ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz, c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.00	— 4.35
1 oz. v.	oz.	.36	— .39
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.45	— .55
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.		— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Less	gal.	2.93	— 3.15
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Less	gal.	2.94	— 3.04
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.65½	— .80
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.75	— .95
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less.	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered, pure	lb.	.13	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
luminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Amb rgris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.10½	— .14
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.90	— 1.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .10
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.90	— 2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	— .40
Seed	lb.	.75	— .85
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)			
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.80	— 3.00
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.60	— 2.75
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium, Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
	oz.	.18	— .30
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 5.70
40 p.c.	lb.	4.20	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.85	— 4.40
Subgallate	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.45	— 4.10
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.10	— 5.50
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.50
	oz.	1.00	— 1.08
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.35	— 1.10
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.85½	— .87½
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.86	— .88½
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .92½
Japanese	lb.	.86½	— .88½
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.06½	— .08
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, Sifted	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.31	— .36
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.60	— .65
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.		—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.55	— .60
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	1.23	— 1.30
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .96
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.10
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.10
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	— .32
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.16	— .24
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle		—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.	5.20	— 5.45
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	5.40	— 5.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.20

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.95	—12.45
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.15	—11.40
Nitrate	oz.	9.15	—11.40
Salicylate	oz.	8.05	— 8.25
Phosphate	oz.	8.00	— 9.80
Sulphate	oz.	8.35	—10.30
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.15	— .18
Bbls.	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.40½	— .48
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.18	— .20
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.65	— .75
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.47	— .52
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—13.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.85	— .95
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—10.25
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
Ground	lb.	.06	— .11
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .90
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.50½	— .53
in cans	lb.	.53	— .54
Less	lb.	.56	— .60
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 4.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.26	— .37
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.20	— .27
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	lb.	.20	— .25
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	oz.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.08½—	.14
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	lb.	17.50	—18.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— —
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U.S.P.	4 ozs.	.47	— .52
Technical	lb.	.32	— .37
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .53
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .30
Ponderous	lb.	.75	— .80
Technical	lb.	.33	— .36
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½—	.05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Small	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.65	— .70
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.75	— 9.00
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	10.70	—10.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.80	— 9.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Meconate	oz.	—	— 9.55
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	7.15	— 7.45
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	7.40	— 7.70
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Resublm.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.60
Narcotine, pure ½ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large .80 to lb.	lb.	.35	— .38
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.75	— .85
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.15½—	.23
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.25	— .33
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.00	— 3.10
Norwegian	gal.	5.20	— 5.35
Bbls.	ea.	150.00	—153.00
½ bbls.	ea.	76.00	— 85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	Nominal	
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard	gal.	.95	— 1.20
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.99	— 1.10
Raw	gal.	.98	— 1.10
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .21
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 2.00
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25	1.40
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Sandalwood, English	lb.	10.75	—11.00
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	13.20	—13.35
Granulated	lb.	15.50	—15.75
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	15.25	—15.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	2.30	— 2.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.		— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.45	— 2.50
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.75	— 2.80
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33	— .36
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.55
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.94	— .95
Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.94	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.71	— .74
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.33	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .50
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Salicylate	oz.	.25	— .30
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	.95	— 1.15
Sulph.	oz.	.65	— .80
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	1.00	— 1.12
Acetate	oz.	1.15	— 1.22
Bimuriate	oz.	1.00	— 1.07
Arsenate	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Arsenite	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Benzoate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Bisulphate	oz.	.50	— .70
Carbolate	oz.	.98	— 1.03
Citrate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.68	— 1.72
Hydrobromide	oz.	.88	— .96
Hydrochloride	oz.	.88	— .96
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.74	— .78
Phosphate	oz.	.92	— .99
Lactate	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Salicylate	oz.	.89	— .94
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.50	— .53
5-oz. cans	oz.	.55	— .60
1-oz. cans	oz.	.63	— .65
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.04
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	— .55
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.25	— 2.75
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.54	— .60
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— 1.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Salophen	oz.	—	— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate).			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'Loz.		—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.65	— .75
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.35	— .40
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.50	— .58
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	— .86
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.20	— .23
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Cacodylate ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda) 100 lbs.		1.50	— 1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.53	— .65
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.40	— .44
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.27	— .34
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.28	— .30
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
ulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—10.00
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— .70
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Thymol	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 3.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
100s		—	— 3.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.20	— .24
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— .90

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from November 4 to November 13, 1916

ACETONE—23,700 lbs., $56,700, Italy.

ACID, ACETIC—11,140 lbs., $1,671, England; 394 lbs., $90, Cuba; 436 lbs., $59, Peru; 2,237 lbs., $235, Denmark; 270 lbs., $64, Costa Rica; 2,170 lbs., $339, Venezuela; 890 lbs., $96, Venezuela; 600 lbs., $220, British South Africa; 6,121 lbs., $673, Cuba; 800 lbs., $84, Peru; 119 lbs., $14, Venezuela.

ACID, BORIC—616 lbs., $144, Costa Rica; 110 lbs., $16, Nicaragua; 100 lbs., $19, San Domingo; 225 lbs., $39, Chile; 30 lbs., $16, Peru; 810 lbs., $113, Venezuela; 139 lbs., $24, Brazil; 573 lbs., $66, Colombia; 68 lbs., $14, Chile; 150 lbs., $150, Peru; 300 lbs., $210, Norway.

ACID, CARBOLIC—2,000 lbs., $1,200, France; 50 lbs., $33, Colombia; 20 lbs., $13, Venezuela.

ACID, CITRIC—32 lbs., $20, Jamaica; 144 lbs., $85, Costa Rica; 105 lbs., $74, Venezuela; 567 lbs., $379, Brazil; 50 lbs., $41, Colombia; 20 lbs., $14, Panama; 110 lbs., $75, Brazil.

ACID, LACTIC—10 lbs., $3, San Domingo; 12 lbs., $17, British South Africa.

ACID, MURIATIC—10,973 lbs., $1,046, Cuba; 1,282 lbs., $45, Venezuela; 1,660 lbs., $271, Panama.

ACID OXALIC—10 lbs., $5, San Domingo; 50 lbs., $33, Colombia; 22 lbs., $15, Venezuela; 75 lbs., $39, Peru.

ACID, PICRIC—1,877,314 lbs., $1,390,788, France.

ACID, SALICYLIC—1 lb., $2, Peru; 9 lbs., $15, Colombia; 6 lbs., $9, Venezuela.

ACID, SULPHURIC—1,823 lbs., $94, Cuba; 1,784 lbs., $41, Costa Rica; 8,000 lbs., $180, Mexico; 108 lbs., $9, San Domingo; 480 lbs., $44, Venezuela; 3,360 lbs., $257, Brazil; 210 lbs., $30, Peru; 1,475 lbs., $48, Venezuela.

ACID, TARTARIC—155 lbs., $81, Costa Rica; 218 lbs., $154, San Domingo; 55 lbs., $50, Colombia; 349 lbs., $270, Peru; 880 lbs., $592, Venezuela; 110 lbs., $75, Venezuela; 50 lbs., $43, Bolivia.

ALCOHOL—193 gls., $109, Jamaica; 20 gls., $21, Hayti; 12,840 gls., $3,548, France; 20 gls., $19, Cuba; 60 gls., $65, Hayti; 16 gls., $23, San Domingo; 50,635 gls., $16,118, France.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—10 gls., $8, San Domingo; 5 gls., $4, Panama.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$3,100, Venezuela; $37, Hayti; $110, Spain.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$20, Costa Rica; $9, Chile; $11, Colombia.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$47,191, France.

ARSENIC—$8, Costa Rica; $2, Peru.

BALSAM—$305 England; $298, Cuba.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$137, Costa Rica; $7, Peru.

BROMINE—$468, England; $26, Mexico; $183, Spain.

BORAX—$52, Mexico; $1,792, Sweden; $1,293, England; $150, Costa Rica; $11, Nicaragua; $25, Cuba; $29, Hayti; $60, Peru; $60, Venezuela; $19, Bermuda; $244, Brazil; $11, Bolivia; $27, Peru.

CADMIUM—50 lbs., $75, Dutch Guiana.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—600 lbs., $18, Panama; 9,600 lbs., $245, Cuba; 50,600 lbs., $2,229 British South Africa; 2,000 lbs., $84, Costa Rica; 4,000 lbs., $154, Panama; 12,000 lbs., $516, Salvador; 380,000 lbs., $9,800, Cuba; 17,000 lbs., $538, San Domingo; 2,400 lbs., $100, Argentina; 88,240 lbs., $2,700, Chile; 124,000 lbs., $3,186, Cuba; 58,950 lbs., $1,461, Brazil; 5,000 lbs., $251, Nicaragua; 9,921 lbs., $277, Brazil.

CAMPHOR REFINED—44 lbs., $31, Brazil.

CASTOR OIL—2,072 gls., $2,320, Cuba; 356 gls., $342, Trinidad; 800 gls., $882, Cuba; 32 gls., $48, Dutch Guiana; 150 gls., $160, Peru; 120 gls., $152, Costa Rica; 30 gls., $44, Panama; 16 gls., $23, Mexico; 1,150 gls., $1,252, Cuba; 61 gls., $51, Hayti; 24 gls., $35, Peru; 500 gls., $595, Cuba; 154 gls., $231, Peru.

CHLOROFORM—$4, Argentina; $12, Brazil; $13, Peru; $179, British South Africa; $57, Costa Rica; $6, San Domingo; $51, Peru; $7, Venezuela; $60, Spain; $37, France.

CHLORINE—1,500 lbs., $224, France; 15,259 lbs., $2,300, France; 4,000 lbs., $500, Norway.

COCOA BUTTER—$22, Costa Rica; $10, Panama; $62, Ecuador.

COCOANUT OIL—$60, British West Indies; $507, Chile.

COPPER SULPHATE—43,750 lbs., $4,500, Italy; 24,000 lbs., $2,481, Chile.

CORN OIL—384 lbs., $41, Trinidad; 1,915 lbs., $236, Dutch West Indies.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$50, Costa Rica; $25, Venezuela; $21, Bermuda; $40, Brazil; $48, Peru.

DEXTRINE—2,800 lbs., $112, Cuba.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$1,453, France; $1,470, Greece; $155, England; $249, Mexico; $1,200, Argentina; $1,764, Brazil; $180, Chile; $3,693, Peru; $231, Denmark; $900, Greece; $34, Cuba; $151, Chile; $17,589, Spain; $1,274, England; $737, Brazil; $18, Colombia; $240, British South Africa; $1,960, France; $21, Panama.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$5,934, Italy; $450, Chile; $2,144, Chile; $900, Greece; $4,743, England; $138, Brazil.

EPSOM SALTS—21,462 lbs., $1,092, Mexico; 135 lbs., $7, Panama; 95 lbs., $7, British West Indies; 152 lbs., $8, Cuba; 109 lbs., $6, Colombia; 100 lbs., $4, Peru; 500 lbs., $22, Venezuela; 330 lbs., $14, Brazil; 248 lbs., $12, Colombia; 226 lbs., $11, Venezuela; 22,400 lbs., $1,476, Brazil; 120 lbs., $6, Chile; 212 lbs., $6, Venezuela.

ETHER—$6, San Domingo; $61, Venezuela; $38, Colmobia; $293, France.

ETHER SULPHURIC—$4, Argentina; $7, Peru; $12, San Domingo; $51, Colombia.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$9,920, England; $37, Costa Rica; $67, Nicaragua; $211, Panama; $8, British West Indies; $154, Cuba; $51, Dutch West Indies; $29, Hayti; $1,203, San Domingo; $99, Chile; $41, Colombia; $52, Mexico; $22, Jamaica; $43, British West Indies; $605, Cuba; $710, Argentina; $15, Brazil; $78, Bermuda; $157, Brazil; $7, Colombia; $30, Bermuda; $43, Honduras; $314, Panama; $267, Cuba; $73, Brazil; $100, Venezuela.

FORMALDEHYDE—$3,220 lbs., $8,406, England; 909 lbs., $120, British South Africa; 5,043 lbs., $514, Cuba; 626 lbs., $91, San Domingo; 132 lbs., $26, Peru.

GLUCOSE—122,040 lbs., $3,179, England; 315,270 lbs., $8,443, Italy; 1,464,480 lbs., $38,146, England; 1,421 lbs., $42, Mexico; 3,413 lbs., $98, Peru; 33,166 lbs., $821, British South Africa; 162,720 lbs., $4,238, Denmark; 40,680 lbs., $1,040, Norway; 47,460 lbs., $1,187, Cuba; 5,200 lbs., $127, Panama; 6,783 lbs., $203, Cuba; 9,505 lbs., $273, Brazil.

GLYCERIN—120 lbs., $46, Cuba; 25 lbs., $38, Bolivia; 326 lbs., $186, Costa Rica; 1,099 lbs., $518, Cuba; 270 lbs., $126, Chile; 150 lbs., $74, Peru; 298 lbs., $142, Venezuela; 100 lbs., $48, Colombia; 3,750 lbs., $1,813, British South Africa; 100 lbs., $57, Bolivia; 100 lbs., $57, Chile.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—$4, Cuba; $6, Peru.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$500, Argentina; $46, Brazil; $56, Peru; $67, Costa Rica; $467, Cuba; $197, Chile; $18, Ecuador; $688, Peru; $69, Venezuela; $1,837, British South Africa; $110, British South Africa; $181, Cuba; $30, Brazil.

LEAD ACETATE—$230, Cuba; $16, San Domingo; $327, Ecuador; $5,173, England.

LEAD ARSENATE—$2,005, British South Africa.

LEMON DISTILLED OIL—50 lbs., $50, Canada.

LIME, CHLORIDE—$4, Peru; $30, Costa Rica; $9, Cuba; $5, Chile.

MENTHOL—$4, Peru.

OPIUM—$27, Colombia; $51, Venezuela.

PARIS GREEN—$580, Cuba.

PEANUT OIL—40 gls., $20, Trinidad.

PEPPERMINT OIL—20 lbs., $57, Trinidad; 3,310 lbs., $6,513, France; 568 lbs., $1,383, England; 7 lbs., $22, British South Africa; 600 lbs., $1,650, France.

PERFUMERY—$111, Chile; $420, Denmark; $141, Costa Rica; $26, Nicaragua; $2,271, Panama; $20, Salvador; $78, British West Indies; $1,109, Cuba; $50, Dutch West Indies; $573, Hayti; $580, San Domingo; $75, Argentina; $321, Chile; $282, Ecuador; $1,483, Peru; $1,023, Venezuela $621, British South Africa; $1,000, France; $483, Spain; $52, Bermuda; $125, Cuba; $1,763, Brazil; $16, Colombiaa; $24, Australia; $6,029, British South Africa; $40, Bermuda; $142, Honduras; $997, Nicaragua; $415, Panama; $88, Salvador; $1,566, Cuba; $63, Bolivia; $1,433, Brazil; $28, Chile; $955, Ecuador; $816, Peru; $327, Venezuela.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$1,113, France; $295, Italy; $18, Mexico; $51, Jamaica; $19, British West Indies; $9, Cuba; $605, Brazil; $1,182, Chile; $5, Peru; $182, British South Africa; $870, Sweden; $31, Panama; $13, British West Indies; $63, Hayti; $70, San Domingo; $470, Chile; $202, Peru; $586, Spain; $6,445, England $201, Ireland; $368, Brazil; $31, Colombia; $1,043, British South Africa; $13, Panama; $239, Brazil.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—798 lbs., $400, Mexico; 9,187 lbs., $4,237, Denmark.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—182 lbs., $109, Costa Rica.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—550 lbs., $250, Mexico; 112 lbs., $67, Cuba; 348 lbs., $218, Peru; 436 lbs., $218, Venezuela; 22,280 lbs., $10,972, Brazil.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—50 lbs., $90, San Domingo; 50 lbs., $96, Venezuela.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—2,099 lbs., $2,903, England.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE—4 tons, $1,111, Cuba.

QUICKSILVER—176 lbs., $163, Dutch Guiana; 89 lbs., $76, Costa Rica; 200 lbs., $285, Colombia; 300 lbs., $316, Venezuela.

QUININE—$85, Peru; $250, Venezuela; $248, Colombia.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$5,954, France; $1,575, Italy; $5,273, England; $19, British South Africa; $2,000, Sweden; $16, Nicaragua; $17, Peru; $45, Venezuela $48, Colombia; $954, British South Africa; $100, France; $17, Cuba; $26, Bolivia; $185, Brazil; $44, Chile; $13, Ecuador; $17, Venezuela, $17, Panama; $345, Cuba; $15, Hayti.

SALTPETER—100 lbs., $33, Costa Rica; 100 lbs., $26, Panama.

SODA, ASH—583,298 lbs., $6,618, Cuba; 800,276 lbs., $23,576, Denmark; 1,830 lbs., $62, Chile; 283 lbs., $10, Venezuela; 67,200 lbs., $2,000, Norway; 18,000 lbs., $350, Norway; 13,226 lbs., $406, Brazil.

SODA, CAUSTIC—634,793 lbs., $32,033, France; 350,924 lbs., $13,968, Italy; 135,953 lbs., $5,100, England; 38,581 lbs., $1,432 Mexico; 96,448 lbs., $3,376, Argentina; 35,895 lbs., $1,340, Brazil; 41,175 lbs., $1,364, Peru; 26,299 lbs., $3,746, Denmark; 6,750 lbs., $267, Costa Rica; 34,849 lbs., $1,042, Cuba; 7,200 lbs., $288, Peru; 7,002 lbs., $273, Venezuela; 255,402 lbs., $9,432, England; 32,841 lbs., $1,285, Brazil; 50,625 lbs., $2,506, Venezuela; 415,417 lbs., $14,278, Brazil; 17,975 lbs., $730, Venezuela, 27,000 lbs., $935, Argentina; 23,750 lbs., $1,441, Chile.

SODA, SAL—750 lbs., $8, Jamaica; 18,750 lbs., $188, Chile; 1,826 lbs., $30, Costa Rica; 3,750 lbs., $35, Cuba; 1,250 lbs., $26, Bermuda; 2,890 lbs., $99, Brazil; 2,625 lbs., $31, Panama; 3,750 lbs., $38, Venezuela.

SODIUM ACETATE—20,636 lbs., $2,274, England.

SODIUM CYANIDE—19,900 lbs., $6,000, Costa Rica; 34,000 lbs., $11,900, Mexico.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—40,000 lbs., $560, Cuba; 3,493 lbs., $170, Costa Rica; 4,061 lbs., $83, British West Indies; 2,212 lbs., $52, Hayti; 560 lbs., $13, Colombia; 4,962 lbs., $143, Venezuela; 2,189 lbs., $536, Spain; 399 lbs., $9, Colombia; 200 lbs., $5, Venezuela.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—22,400 lbs., $1,764, France; 67,193 lbs., $5,124, Italy; 6,997 lbs., $1,600, Mexico; 26,219 lbs., $6,878, Spain.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—201 lbs., $26, Brazil; 2,500 lbs., $54, Cuba; 461 lbs., $12, Chile; 443 lbs., $9, Cuba; 68 lbs., $9, Brazil.

SODIUM NITRATE—1 ton, $75, Bermuda;

Exportations—*Cont'd*

66,192 lbs., $2,118, Mexico; 1,088 lbs., $93, Cuba.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—250 lbs., $400, Italy; 63 lbs., $87, Costa Rica; 5 lbs., $13, Peru; 10 lbs., $16, Colombia; 100 lbs., $212, British South Africa.

SODIUM SALTS—$95, Italy; $27, Jamaica; $74, Peru; $51, Costa Rica; $145, Cuba; $74, Chile; $12, Colombia; $271, Venezuela; $374, Norway; $12, Bermuda; $136, Brazil.

SODIUM SILICATE—914 lbs., $98, Mexico; 18,003 lbs., $435, Cuba; 9,945 lbs., $109, Cuba; 10,000 lbs., $215, Argentina; 1,584 lbs., $136, Venezuela; 10,445 lbs., $827, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHATE—3,092 lbs., $863, Costa Rica; 463 lbs., $5, Hayti; 309 lbs., $13, Colombia; 600 lbs., $10, Venezuela; 347,00 lbs., $452, Brazil.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—730 lbs., $19, Peru; 6,425 lbs., $193, Brazil.

SODIUM SULPHITE—60 lbs., $8, Brazil; 4,000 lbs., $213; 4,500 lbs., $361, Brazil.

TRINITROTOLUOL—600,300 lbs., $600,300, France.

VANILA BEANS—250 lbs., $1,120, Canada.

ZINC OXIDE—25 lbs., $5, France; 112,000 lbs., $11,480, England; 55 lbs., $8, Peru; 6,000 lbs., $944, Chile; 11,400 lbs., $1,682, France; 277,150 lbs., $25,000, Italy; 335,150 lbs., $33,909, England; 5,275 lbs., $646, Brazil; 50 lbs., $, Venezuela.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from November 4 to November 13, 1916

ACIDS—
56 bbls., tartaric, Bayard & Co., London.
3 bbls., cresylic, Baker Chemical Co., Havana.

ANTIMONY SULPHIDE—
20 csks., J. W. Coulston & Co., London.

ARGOLS—
17 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.

ARSENIC SULPHIDE—
9 csks., E. Hill's Sons & Co., London.

BALSAM—
160 bs., copaiba, H. A. Astlett & Co., Para.
78 bs., copaiba, Para.
14 cs., copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Colombia.

BARK—
572 bgs., mangrove, J. Chanel, Sanchez.
14 bs., medicinal, S. B. Penick & Co., Marseilles.

CAMPHOR—
50 cs., American Trading Co., London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
11 cs., Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten, Marseilles.

COCAINE—
8 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, London.

COPRA—
1,750 bgs., Winter Son & Co., Padang.
22 bgs., Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Samana.
207 bgs., J. J. Julio & Co., Samana.

COPPER OXIDE—
2 csks., J. S. Lamson & Bro., Liverpool.

CUTCH—
500 bxs., Arnold Hoffman & Co., London.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
164 pgs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Marseilles.

CYANIDE—
150 cs., Casselli Chemical Co., Glasgow.

DIVI-DIVI—
4,325 bgs., W. H. Knox & Co., Curacao.
4,506 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Curacao.
2,735 bgs., Curacao.
2, 735 bgs., Curacao.
7,520 bgs., Curacao.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
10 chests, indigo, Geigy-ter Meer Co., London.
25 cs., gambier, F. Grudanus, Padang.
10 csks., orchil liquor, John Campbell, Liverpool.

DYEWOOD—
1 lot, Astoria Veneer Mills & Dock Co., Valparaiso.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
12 cs., G. V. Gross & Co., Malaga.
13 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Malaga.
19 cs., orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
8 cs., amber, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, London.
60 ¼ cs., Fruhling & Goshen, Messina.
50 ¼ cs., Heidelbach, Ikelheimer & Co., Messina.
280 ¼ cs., 10 ½ cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Messina.
350 ¼ cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Messina.
3 bxs., aloes, C. L. Huisking, Vera Cruz.
3 bxs., aloes, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz.
2 cs., orange, H. Lange, Dominica.
22 cs., lemon, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
11 cs., lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.

GELATIN—
23 cs., P. H. Manners, Glasgow.

GLYCERIN—
2 tanks, H. R. A. Grieser, Samana.
44 drums, T. M. Duche & Son, Buenos Ayres.

GUMS—
65 bs., chicle, C. C. Mengel & Co., Valparaiso.
45 cs., benzoin, Dodge & Olcott Co., Padang.
50 cs., aloes, G. Devernine, Curacao.
204 cs., aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
50 cs., aloes Curacao.
80 cs., aloes Curacao.
100 cs., aloes Curacao.
50 cs., aloes, American Trading Co., Curacao.

HYPOSULPHITE—
23 bgs., Scott & Bowne, Londo.n

IODINE—
299 kegs, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, Antofogasta.

IRON OXIDE—
42 csks., J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.

ISINGLASS—
20 bgs., C. Stern, London.

JUICES—
13 cs., fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
8 cs., fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London.

LEAD HYPOSULPHITE—
4 csks., Stanley Doggett, London.

LEAVES—
250 bs., senna, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., London.
33 bs., senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., Liverpool.
21 bs., medicinal, S. B. Perrick & Co., Marseilles.
147 bs., various, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.

LICORICE—
1,900 bdls., McAndrews & Forbes, Barcelona.
875 cs., paste, Henry Utard, Barcelona.
5,429 bs., McAndrews & Forbes Co., Messina.

LYCOPODIUM—
20 bgs., C. Stern, London.
20 bgs., B. Pressman, London.

MALT EXTRACT—
71 cs., Thos. Nevin, London.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
2 cs., drugs, McKesson & Robbins, London.
50 cs., medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
2 cs., drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.

OILS—
157 csks., saponified creosote, Merck & Co., Hull.
60 bbls., sod, C. H. Reisig, Hull.
273 drs., cocoanut, Guaranty Trust Co., Tjilajap.
4 drs., citronella, E. Hills Sons & Co., Sourabaya.
21 drs., fusel, Maas & Waldstein, Sourabaya.
1 dr., cananga, A. Chiris & Co., Batavia.
5 drs., fusel, J. M. Grant, Leghorn.
86 scks., palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
92 bbls., palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
139 csks., palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
35 cs., distilled, lime oil, H. Lange, Dominica.

PERFUMERY—
17 cs., Tice & Lynch, London.

POTASH SALTS—
6 bbls., De Burgin & Co., Barcelona.
1,935 bgs., Knowles, Bradley & Co., Liverpool.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—
24 csks., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, London.

ROOTS—
6 bs., ipecac, Pablo, Calvet & Co., Cartagena.
14 bs., medicinal, F. E. Gill, Barbados.
80 bgs., nux vomica, McKesson & Robbins, Messina.
25 bgs., canagria, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz.
72 bgs., canagria, Muller, Schall & Co., Vera Cruz.
3 bs., medicinal, S. B. Penick & Co., Marseilles.

SANDALWOOD—
149 baskets, Moraux & Co., Macassar.
86 baskets, sandalwood, 2,163 baskets roots, Green & Co., Nacassar.

SEED—
20 bgs., aniseed, Schieffelin & Co., Valencia.
91 bgs., aniseed, W. Benkert, Valencia.
110 bgs., aniseed, Interocean Forwarding Co., Valencia.
10 bgs., aniseed, C. Stern, London.
25 bgs., aniseed, B. Pressman, London.

SPICES—
100 bgs., ginger, Frame & Co., London.
200 cs., nutmegs, Gravenhorst & Co., Macassar.
85 bgs., 180 cs., nutmegs, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Macassar.
498 cs., nutmegs, Green & Co., Macassar.
62 cs., nutmegs, Carleton & Moffat, Samarang.
25 cs., mace, Carleton & Moffat, Samarang.
100 bs., cassia, Winter Son & Co., Padang.
464 bs., cassia, Catz, Jerican & Co., Padang.
74 bgs., 63 cs., nutmegs, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Tandjong Priok.
117 cs., pimento, Reid, Burdock & Co., Valencia.

SPONGES—
16 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.

STORAX—
2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.

TALC—
1,000 bgs., Binney & Smith Co., Genoa.
500 bgs., L. A. Solomon & Bro., Genoa.

TARTAR—
56 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples.
30 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Messina.

WAX—
203 bgs., carnauba, Winter, Son & Co., Para.
106 bgs., carnauba, Para.
450 bgs., carnauba, Para.
138 bgs., carnauba, Para.
28 bgs., bees, Valparaiso.
20 bgs., paraffin, Mack, Miller, Candle Co., London.
2 bgs., bees, Gaston, Williams Co., Santo Domingo.
6 bgs., bees, G. J. Constable & Co., San Domingo.
6 bgs., bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., San Domingo.
3 bgs., bees, F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo.
10 bgs., bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.
29 bgs., bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata.
5 seroons, bees, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Monte Cristy.
26 seroons, bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Puerto Plata.
6 seroons, bees, Porcella, Vicini & Co., Monte Cristy.
12 seroons, bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Monte Cristy.
1,485 bgs., 230 bgs., jaraffin, Smith & Nichols, Liverpool.
4 bgs., bees, P. Y. Alexis, Curacao.

MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS COMPANY SUED FOR $24,750

The Terminal Oil Mill Company, a Louisiana corporation, has begun suit in the Supreme Court of New York County, N. Y., for the recovery of $24,750 from Marden, Orth & Hastings Company on an alleged contract calling for the delivery of 2,750,000 pounds of palm kernel oil. It is not often that palm kernel oil has its day in court or that shipments of this magnitude lubricate the wheels of justice.

Through counsel, the oil company asserts that the concern sued is a Massachusetts corporation with main offices at No. 61 Broadway, New York City. It is stated as a first cause for the suit that on February 2, 1916, the two litigants entered into a contract whereby Marden, Orth & Hastings Company agreed to purchase twenty tanks, containing each about 60,000 pounds of palm kernel oil of good commercial quality, at 12¼ cents a pound. Ten tanks were to be delivered in February and ten in March, but the purchasers, it is alleged, requested that the deliveries be deferred past these dates. Finally, according to the complaint, twelve tanks were delivered and paid for, but in June, 1916, when two more of the huge tanks were shipped with documented drafts attached, the defendants refused to accept either drafts or oil.

So what did the Louisiana company do but give notice to the Massachusetts corporation, after being notified no further deliveries would be received on the contract, and sell eight tanks at the best prices obtainable "on account of defendant." These eight tanks brought $50,400 instead of the $58,800 that would have been realized on 480,000 pounds at 12¼ cents under the asserted contract. The difference is asked.

It is also stated that on February 26, 1916, a contract was made for 15 tanks at 13⅛ cents a pound, and that while thirteen of these tanks were delivered and paid for two were sold "on account of defendant" for $12,600 instead of the $15,750 they should have brought at 13⅛ cents a pound. The difference between these two amounts is asked. Eight of ten other tanks brought $50,400 instead of the $63,600 that would have been realized if delivered under an alleged contract of 13¼ cents a pound. The difference is demanded.

The total amount sought to be recovered is $24,750 plus interest from August 1, 1916.

JOYNER DRUG STORES MUST NOT USE THE NAME "UNITED"

SPOKANE, WASH., November 13—The United Drug Stores, commonly known as Joyner Original Cut Rate Stores of Spokane, must discontinue the use of the trade name "United," "United Drug Stores" or "United Drug Company," also the sale of certain drugs under the name of "Orderlets," according to a decision just handed down by Federal Judge Frank H. Rudkin of this city.

The suit was brought by the United Drug Company, a corporation of New Jersey, having nearly 6,000 agents throughout the United States, against the United Drug stores of Spokane, the Joyner's Original Cut Rate drug stores of Spokane and Wilbur N. Joyner to restrain them from using the trade name, denouncing it as unfair competition and violation of a trade mark on the word "orderly" used by the plaintiff company.

The court held that there was sufficient ground to restrain in view of unfair competition, but suggested that while the plaintiff company might not suffer materially by the use of the names in Spokane they would suffer should the Joyner company decide to establish a string of drug stores throughout the Northwest. The suit was started a year ago.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Independent Drug Company is to add two more stores to its present chain of stores, located at the northwest corner of Washington boulevard and Cicero avenue, and the southwest corner of 47th street and Vincennes avenue. Leases for these stores have been made for ten years. The company's October sales increased 19 per cent.

CHINESE SALTPETER OFFERED FOR EXPORT

An American who has recently been employed with the engineering department of the Standard Oil Company states that he is in touch with certain Chinese who have secured a monopoly for the collection of saltpeter in three provinces according to advices from the U. S. Commercial Attache, at Peking, China. Interest appears to have been originally aroused in the subject by rumors of the probability of a large Russian demand; but this does not seem to amount to anything at present, and the attention of the promoters has been turned to a possible American market.

The price originally quoted was $33 Mexican per picul of 133 1-3 pounds, and at the then rate of exchange the American representative calculated this meant the possibility of delivery f.o.b. treaty port (probably Tientsin) at a figure that would compete with the rate then ruling in New York. However, the gold value of silver has since appreciated somewhat—a factor which, of course, ordinarily militates against export trade—and further investigation would probably be necessary before such a price could be accepted.

The promoters claim to be able to deliver at three weeks' notice quantities of 400 to 500 tons. They have formed a company with a capital of $525,000 to $575,000 (gold) and say they are not looking for more, this being strictly a purchasing, not an investment, opportunity.

The foregoing information represents all that could be secured without considerable delay. If it should appear, however, that a demand exists in the United States for this product, it will be possible to obtain further specific data. It is suggested that inquiries be directed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

NEW RULINGS ON WINES, LIQUEURS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14—The Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a synopsis of decisions, supplemental to published regulations relating to domestic and imported wines, liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds, taxable under the Act of September 8, 1916, for the information of internal revenue officers and others concerned, among which rulings are the following of interest to the drug trade:

All wines used by manufacturing chemists or apothecaries in preparations made by them, and all compounds and preparations sold by them as wines, however specially designated, are subject to tax as wine.

Rectifiers and pharmaceutical manufacturers are not entitled under the law to receive on their premises untax-paid wine or spirits.

Unstamped wines in the hands of wholesale dealers or received by retail dealers on and after September 9, 1916, are subject to the tax imposed by the Act of September 8, 1916.

Untax fortified wines should be computed and paid on the alcoholic strength of such wines after fortification.

And domestic wines may be used in the manufacture of liqueurs, cordials, and similar compounds, and in the manufacture of medicinal preparations, provided no distilled spirits are added. The prohibition against the mixing of distilled spirits with wines is held not to apply to the limited use of alcohol in the making of fluid extracts from herbs which may be used in the manufacture of cordials. The quantity or percentage of alcohol permitted in the preparation of such extracts for the maunfacture of cordials must in all cases conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia.

THREE NEW DRUG STORES IN SPOKANE

SPOKANE, WASH., November 11—Spokane drug patrons have been greeted with three new drug stores recently. They include the Ritter Drug Company store at Howard street and Sprague avenue, the new Joyner store at Riverside avenue and Howard street and Murgittroyd's reopened at the old location, Post street and Riverside avenue with considerably more floor space than it had preceding the fire of several months ago.

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INDIA'S PRODUCTION OF DRUGS, SPICES, DYES, AND ESSENTIAL OILS

(*Continued from page* 9)

whole. Forty-eight per cent of the total exports were from Cochin and 21 per cent from Calicut and Badagara.

The crop of castor seed was poor, and exports were the smallest on record, showing a decline of 11 per cent in quantity and 18 per cent in value, but larger shipments of castor oil have in some measure made up for this decrease.

Exports of essential oil seeds again declined by 27 per cent in quantity, as there were fewer shipments of coriander seed, the value of which, however, continued to show an increase. The area under sesame (gingeli or til) was 3½ per cent more than in the preceding year; and the output showed an increase of 17 per cent. Exports rose by 6 per cent in quantity, although the value fell by 4 per cent. There was an increase in shipments of cotton seed to the United Kingdom. Only 310 tons of niger seed valued at $11,355, were exported, a shortage of 1,452 tons, valued at $64,887. Considerable quantities of niger seed formerly went to Germany.

Vegetable and Essential Oils

Exports of coconut oil in 1915-16, representing 72 per cent of all vegetable oils, advanced from 1,780,000 gallons to 2,020,000 gallons, and in value from $1,166,662 to $1,251,399, but the average value fell from $0.65 to $0.61 per gallon. The increase is attributed by the customs authorities to the large contracts for supplying the British and French Governments with glycerin, which is manufactured from this oil. Shipments to the United States increased from $131,396 to $539,529, but those to the United Kingdom dropped from $810,434 to $698,829. The average exports for the five years prior to the war were as follows: Germany, $284,204; United States, $279,013; United Kingdom, $199,526; and Sweden, $98,628. Coconut oil is also used to make nut butter, margarine, pomades, salves, soap, and candles, though in respect to candles it has been somewhat displaced by palm oil. The oil is produced largely in Cochin.

Exports of castor oil increased from 86,526 gallons, valued at $36,337, to 384,305 gallons, valued at $162,866, owing to heavy demands from the United Kingdom. Shipments of peanut oil also increased from 203,091 gallons to 262,641 gallons, valued at $99,601 and $135,613. respectively, due to larger shipments to Italy.

Under essential oils, lemon-grass oil from South Malabar improved from 27,415 gallons to 30,976 gallons, but the value declined from $181,034 to $140,480. The values of the shipments to France and the United Kingdom were reduced from $97,006 and $37,310 to $45,421 and $32,443, respectively, while those to the United States increased from $36,985 to $41,527. Exports to Switzerland amounted to $194,660, while none were shipped to that country the preceding year. Lemon-grass oil is obtained from a grass that grows plentifully in Travancore, both wild and cultivated, described generally as *Andropogon citratus*, although some obscurity apparently prevails as to the botany of the plant. The oil contains a large percentage of citral and is employed in the manufacture of artificial perfumes, particularly violet, for soaps.

Coconuts are one of the staple products of southern India. They are grown chiefly on the west coast. Every part of the palm from the root to the top branch is used for some purpose or other. The total area under coconuts in the Presidency is estimated at 794,000 acres. The value of the exports of the produce of the tree in the five years before the commencement of the war from Madras ports alone averaged $7,286,773; besides which there was a large domestic consumption.

The Madras Presidency is an important source of supply for Indian spices. The quantities and values of the exports of spices for the last two years were as follows:

	1914-15		1915-16	
Spices	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Pepper	14,000,676	$1,278,916	13,147,510	$1,239,010
Chillies	6,794 735	375,694	8,059,911	496,707
Ginger	3,659,252	217,695	2,003,456	118,418
Cardamoms	117,506	75,268	108,021	58,074
All other	166,754	27,252	149,429	20,765
Total	24,738,923	$1,974,825	23,459,327	$1,932,974

The following is from the official customhouse report on exports of spices:

Exports of spices contracted by 5 per cent in volume and 2 per cent in value, chillies alone showing an improvement. Shipments of pepper, which formed more than half the total, declined by 6 per cent in quantity and 3 per cent in value, the average value having risen from 4 annas 6 pies ($0.09) to 4 annas 8 pies ($0.095) per pound. More than 90 per cent of the pepper shipped was exported in the first quarter of the year and belonged to the crop of 1914. During this period exports were 150 per cent greater than those of the corresponding period of the previous year. The 1915 crop was poor and in spite of the high prices prevailing shipments from July, 1915, to the end of March, 1916, amounted to only one-eighth of those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The restrictions placed on the export of pepper in February last further curtailed shipments and the final figures for the year, which opened so promisingly, were below those of 1914-15. There was a brisk demand from the United Kingdom and the United States and, whereas the average value of exports to these two countries for the five years ended March, 1914, were 3.17 lakhs ($102,845) and 5.34 lakhs ($173,247), respectively, there was a rise to 6.85 ($222,237) and 14.71 lakhs ($477,241) in 1914-15 and to 15.22 lakhs ($493,788) and 18.24 lakhs ($591,766), respectively, in 1915-16. Shipments to France and Italy, on the other hand, declined from a prewar average of 7.39 lakhs ($239,756) and 6.8 lakhs ($220,615), respectively, to 1.51 ($48,989) and 2.13 lakhs ($69,104), respectively, in 1915-16. Formerly the average exports of pepper to Germany amounted to 6.26 lakhs ($203,095). Exports of ginger receded by 45 per cent in both quantity and value. There were larger shipments of chillies to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Medicinal Herbs and Seeds—Dyeing and Tanning Substances

Exports of nux vomica increased from 1,235 tons, valued at $50,612, to 2,225 tons, valued at $106,414. The product consists of seeds particularly on the west coast of South India, in the Ganjam district and Godaveri on the east coast, and in Nellore. It is the principal source of the alkaloids strychnine and brucine. With the exception of Ceylon, which exports a limited quantity, British India is said to supply the world and the best known grades, "Cochin" and "Coconada," come from the Madras Presidency.

Shipments of senna advanced from 742 tons to 1,599 tons and from $88,570 to $243,001 in value. The United Kingdom bought to the value of $188,171, the United States $29,412. Shortly after the outbreak of the war the export of senna was prohibited altogether, but this embargo was somewhat modified later. The world's chief sources of this drug are the Sudan and the Tinnevelly district, and there has been a very active demand for it.

The United States and the United Kingdom received sandalwood to the value of $268,631 and $114,201, respectively, increased shipments being brought about by the clearance of the accumulated stocks in the Mysore forests. Exports of turmeric advanced from $72,349 to $124,258 and were shipped chiefly to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, but the United States bought $1,217 worth. The rhizomes of the turmeric plant, which grows extensively in southern India, are used as a condiment, being one of the indispensable ingredients of curries, and for dyeing purposes, particularly in the production of shades of green along with indigo. Most shipments to America are of the dye rhizomes. Shipments of cinchona bark (raw quinine) amounted to 607,807 pounds, valued at $42,176, against 642,987 pounds, valued at $46,394 in 1914-15, the United Kingdom being the sole customer. Exports of indigo advanced from 270 tons, valued at $443,500 in 1914-15, to 1,308 tons, valued at $3,528,861, in 1915-16, 83 per cent going to the United Kingdom and 8 and 4 per cent, respectively, to Egypt and the United States.

Opium Exports Decline

Exports of opium, after a slight increase in 1914-15 to 15,912 hundredweight, worth $5,721,381, declined to 12,886 hundredweight, valued at $4,769,818. With the exception of a small advance in shipments to Japan and a marked expansion of exports to Mexico, there was a falling off in the trade with all of the purchasing countries.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the exports of opium to the chief countries of destination in 1914-15 and 1915-16:

	1914-15		1915-16	
Countries	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
United Kingdom	730	$282,906	292	$117,445
Hongkong	1,466	538,884	1,076	385,102
Straits Settlements	1,107	392,240	887	329,949
Java	3,887	1,373,651	2,692	1,012,556
Cochin China	3,946	1,418,098	2,985	1,087,176
Siam	2,925	994,388	2,493	920,417
Japan	1,319	489,894	1,584	586,573
Mexico	360	146,968	674	253,058
Ceylon	117	61,966	96	36,012
All other countries	55	22,386	107	41,528
Total	15,912	$5,721,381	12,886	$4,769,818